

PRESIDENT ON WAY  
TO BEVERLY TO TAKE  
UP MEXICAN PROBLEM

Mr. Taft Exchanges Messages With the State and War Departments on Situation Across South Border

## ANOTHER REVOLT

General Wood Said to Be Making Preparations to Send Troops Quickly to Protect Citizens if Ordered

BIDDEFORD, Me.—President Taft, accompanied by his military aide, Major Thomas L. Rhoads, left here at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon by automobile for Beverly, after spending the night with his brother, Charles P. Taft. He expects to be back at Beverly this evening, when he will immediately consider communications thought to be awaiting there from the state and departments in Washington regarding the Mexican situation.

WASHINGTON—Interchange of telegrams took place today between President Taft and officials of the state and war departments relative to the Mexican situation. The President seeks definite information on conditions along the border and in southern Mexico and he is receiving a copy of every message that comes here.

If the President decides to call a special session of Congress, it is expected that he will make known his intention today. Reports of a new revolt in the southern part of Mexico have been received here, but the messages were confidential and their contents were not made public.

From the border United States army officers telegraphed of new outbreaks on the part of the rebels, while from the interior Mexican consuls sent word of increasing anxiety. Mexico City itself, according to one dispatch, is to be attacked shortly, and towns are expected to be attacked in the states of Coahuila, Tlaxcala and Chihuahua.

"The international boundary is for us an impenetrable screen behind which the rebels can move in security and without detection," said General Steever in a telegram to the war department. Major Rice declares in a private message that the rebel leader, Salazar, has indicated that he intends to molest United States troops as long as he can, ostensibly to force intervention.

General Murray, commanding the department of the west, today directed General Schuyler to utilize all the troops at Ft. Huachuca. The ninth cavalry left Ft. D. A. Russell for the Mexican border today. The thirteenth cavalry left for the front from Ft. Riley yesterday. Many bands of rebels who crossed the line near Quitman today in search of food were arrested and their arms confiscated.

Public officials in Washington have expressed themselves quite generally as of the opinion that President Taft will call a special session of Congress to determine whether an army shall be sent across the border to intervene for the protection of citizens of the United States.

Ambassador Calero is speeding to Mexico City bearing a verbal message from President Taft to President Madero "that the limit of patience of this government has been reached."

In southern Mexico there are estimated to be about 20,000 Americans holding ranches. The crossing of the Mexican border by American troops it is believed will expose them to attack by the insurgents.

For this reason, it is understood, the United States government did not intervene long ago. It is said that to restore order in Mexico the American government would have to send across the border at least 100,000 men.

## Munitions Intercepted

TUCSON, Ariz.—It is reported that 100 Yaqui Indians attacked Reinito and Empalme Sunday night, slaying four persons and carrying away an official of

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## WHERE WINTHROP CHILDREN GATHER TO PLAY



Winthrop Center playground is popular with youngsters, who are happy at news that seventy-one acres of land is being improved for their use

SEVENTY ACRES WILL  
BE A PLAYGROUND FOR  
WINTHROP CHILDREN

Seventy acres of land in Winthrop is being improved for playground purposes, and within the next few months it is expected the Winthrop authorities will have completed the building of one of the most up-to-date playgrounds in the state.

Crystal lake is to be renamed Lewis lake and a culvert with tide gates has been constructed. It will be utilized for winter sports this season.

The land includes Shirley Station, which name is to be changed to Playstead, that to be given the new playground.

Winthrop is now short of playstead facilities, although there are five in all. One of its best playgrounds is the one at Winthrop Center opened three years ago, but it is insufficient for the work now being supervised. With the new area added, the facilities will be adequate.

DR. SUN ACCLAIMED  
IN NORTH CHINA

NEW YORK—A Peking despatch to the New York Herald says that the visit of Dr. Sun Yat Sen to Kaigun, 125 miles northwest of Peking, was in the nature of a triumphal procession. Great enthusiasm was manifested by the populace all along the route. The reception accorded him was the striking climax of a remarkable outburst of friendliness by the northern populace, who supposedly were hostile to republican preachings.

Dr. Sun Yat Sen's sojourn in Peking will be marked by a round of receptions and entertainments of various kinds by many organizations.

A significant feature in connection with the loan situation is that all seem determined to throw the onus of the failure of negotiations on the advisory council, making it responsible for the payment of the troops if it rejects further proposals, by keeping the recently negotiated independent loan in reserve.

The government will again confer with the five power group.

A military uprising has taken place at Yunnan. The Governor-General has left the town.

## REPORTS REVOLT IN HAYTI

MOBILE, Ala.—Hayti is facing another revolution, according to word brought here today by a ship from the island republic.

FRENCH AVIATOR FLIES  
AT OVER 105 MILES  
AN HOUR IN CONTEST

FLYING FIELD, Clearing, Ill.—Jules Vedrine, premier of French airmen, flying in his Deperdussin monoplane, was the first aviator to complete his flight against time in the Gordon-Bennett aeroplane competition today. Vedrine completed the 124.8 miles in 1 hr. 50 min. 56.8 sec. His average speed was 105.5 miles an hour.

The competition was a fizzle from the American standpoint. It was admitted that the Yankees with their slower, heavier machines, did not have a chance against the French racers. Thompson and Beck, it was said, might fly this afternoon, but the competition was between Vedrine and Prevost.

Vedrine's fastest lap was the eighth, in which he flew the 4.14 miles in 2 min. 18 sec. The world's record, 106 miles an hour, is also held by Vedrine.

Five aviators entered the competition for the 1200 franc speed trophy carrying with it the world's championship of the air. Aviators spent the morning tuning up their machines and practicing at steering around the great steel pylons that marked the course.

That Vedrine probably will be the winner was the general opinion today. The withdrawal of the newly constructed American defender because it could not be put into shape to start was believed to have spoiled the chances of the Yankees to hold the trophy won by Weymann last year. None of the American machines entered can make better than 78 miles an hour, it was said, while Vedrine in Sunday's practice attained a speed of 108 miles an hour.

Today's competition is against time around a course 3.14 miles in length. Each contestant must fly 174.8 miles. The contestants can take the air any time they see fit during the day.

The American defender, a 160 horsepower Burgess monoplane was specially built in New England by a syndicate headed by Charles Dickinson of Chicago.

Mr. Dickinson, it was said, nominated Norman Prince of Boston to drive the American defender in the race, but the committee selected Glenn H. Martin and declined to change the pilot after Mr. Dickinson's protest.

The American defender cost more than \$20,000 to build and has never left the ground.

## TO JOIN HARVARD STAFF

BALTIMORE—Dr. Harvey Cushing has severed his connection with Johns Hopkins hospital to take the chair of surgery at the Harvard medical school. He will also be chief surgeon of the new Brigham hospital in Boston.

GERMAN MANEUVERS  
EMPLOY AIRCRAFT

(By the United Press)  
BERLIN—In the German army maneuvers which began today in the country between the rivers Elbe and Saale, 125,000 men are engaged.

The aerial arm will have its first test in Germany on a large scale. Forty aeroplanes and four dirigible balloons will act as scouts and despatch carriers. They will take part, too, in the sham battle beginning Sept. 11 and lasting three days with the Kaiser himself as umpire.

Army officers from all over the world are present to watch the maneuvers, among them Capt. W. S. Sparte, United States military attaché at the Berlin embassy.

OVER 50,000 PUPILS  
GO BACK TO SCHOOL  
IN GREATER BOSTON

Somerville, Newton, Watertown, Lynn and Brookline Among Places Where Educational Work Is Resumed

## ATTENDANCE LARGE

Approximately 54,000 children went back to school today in the Greater Boston district. Schools opened in Malden, Everett, Winchester, Somerville, Newton, Watertown, Brookline, Lynn and Swampscott. Faculty changes have been made during the recess. Improvements to school buildings also have been effected. Increased attendances marked the opening of the majority of the schools.

Lynn schools opened with an attendance of approximately 13,000. A new addition to the housing capacity was made in the opening of the new Brickett school on Lewis street.

Swampscott schools were crowded at the opening this morning and seven church vestries and halls were brought into service to accommodate the pupils. This is due to the delay in opening the new \$100,000 school on Redington street. About 1000 pupils were registered.

Malden's public schools opened with an enrollment of approximately 7000 children, an increase of nearly 1000 over the opening day last year.

The enrollment at the high school is approximately 1100 pupils. Head Master Arthur Lee of the high school is teaching in Berlin this year and Sub-Master Thornton Jenkins will be acting master at the school. The new commercial course in the school, established this year, has an enrollment of more than 500 pupils.

Every available room in the schoolhouses of Everett, including storerooms, assembly halls and some corridors, were used for class rooms when the schools opened today. An enrollment of approximately 6000 pupils was shown, an increase of about 600 over last year, while the high school enrollment showed approximately 1000 pupils.

Winchester's public schools opened this morning with an enrollment of about 1800 pupils, of which number 345 are enrolled in the high school. In the high school there have been added courses in carpentry, sewing and cooking.

In Somerville the number of pupils who returned at the various schools was about 11,300, of which 9500 were in the elementary and 1800 in the high schools. Cooking is being introduced in the elementary schools for second year girls, for the first time.

A manual training center has been established for the eighth and ninth grades in the new schoolhouse on Powderhouse boulevard, which opened today. This school is in charge of Harlan P. Knight. Twelve new teachers have been added to the teaching staffs in this city. Extensive repairs have been made in many of the schools. The superintendent of schools is Charles S. Clark.

The approximate number of pupils who resumed studies at the Newton schools is 7000, including those at the technical and regular high schools, according to Frank E. Spaulding, the superintendent. There are 22 grammar and primary and one high and one technical school. Changes in the faculties of several schools have been made. At the high school the new history teacher is George E. Pierson; assistant, Isabella H. Hilbreth; French department, Marion B. Storey and Florence B. Colby; science department Evelyn N. Fernald; house-

(Continued on page four, column seven)

STRIKE COMMITTEE  
TO HOLD CONFERENCE  
WITH HOTEL OFFICIAL

Plan to See Organizer of Union to Receive Instructions and Then Visit Head of Whipple Company

## PARADE CALLED OFF

Attorney Connolly and Two Others Appear in Court—Places of Men Who Left Positions Filled by Others

Two strikers from the Parker house, two from the Touraine, two from Youngs hotel and one from the Hotel Workers Union have been appointed a committee to call on President Edgar Pierce of the J. R. Whipple Company today. Before their meeting with Mr. Pierce they will meet Edward Blochinger, organizer for the union, and receive instructions.

Mr. Pierce said this afternoon that he would be willing to meet his former employees at any time, but he would not meet any delegates from the hotel men's union. He was asked if he would meet the six men appointed to represent the three hotels. He said he would meet them providing they came to him as his former employees and not as representatives of any union. "I will even hire a hall to talk to my former employees if they wish it," he said, "but I will not confer with the union representatives."

The parade for today has been called off. Attorney Thomas G. Connolly, brother of James B. Connolly, the author, was arraigned in the city police court today charged with disturbing the peace. He was arrested last night while marching at the head of a parade of striking cooks, dish washers and chambermaids, for whom he is counsel.

Albert L. Elner of New York and John Pappas of 9 Appleton street, organizers for the Hotel Workers Union, who were arrested with Mr. Connolly, pleaded not guilty to the charge of disturbing the peace.

Boston hotels are operating today with the places of many of the strikers filled by new help.

Efforts of members of the International Union of Workers have resulted in union employees at the Parker house and the Touraine walking out, but the management of the J. R. Whipple Company, to which these hotels, with Youngs, belong, has filled the places of the strikers.

Waiters and some kitchen help at the Touraine walked out Saturday night when a whistle was blown. Efforts to call the employees from Youngs on Saturday and Sunday failed.

Union officials say they will hold conferences today with the representatives of the stationary engineers and the electrical workers unions. They say that they will try to induce the leaders of these unions to influence the members to declare sympathy strikes.

Edgar Pierce, president of the J. R. Whipple Company, says that the hotel payrolls show that nothing like 600 of their employees are striking. Other officials of the company show from their books that not 200 of their employees have left their employ.

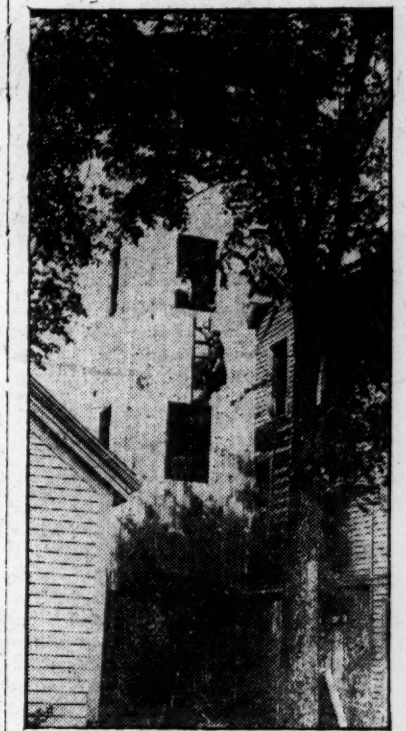
SEEK CHANGES IN  
TELEGRAPH RATES

WASHINGTON—A New York firm of fruit merchants complained to the interstate commerce commission against the Western Union Telegraph Company, alleging that it fixes rates arbitrarily; discriminates by giving special rates on day and night telegrams; has obtained control of cable companies, thereby stifling competition; and further discriminates by giving newspaper publishers rates that are only 25 per cent of what other business men pay. The complainant, M. W. White & Co., asks reparation in the sum of \$5000.

ITALIAN PEACE PLAN  
SAID TO BE DECLINED

(By the United Press)  
CHIASSO, Switzerland—Turkey's representatives today declined another peace proposal, it is reported, which the Italian delegates received on Sunday from Rome and immediately submitted. Several minor concessions were made to Turkey, but reconsideration of Italian annexation of Tripoli was refused.

NEW YORK—Troops have been sent to Yen-Shehr, near Constantinople, to suppress a mutiny of seven battalions of auxiliary troops attached to the Nizam or active army. The mutiny was caused by the failure to disband the auxiliary troops, as was done in the case of other Dardanelles troops, says a dispatch to the New York Herald.

SPARE TIME OF  
FIREMEN USED IN  
BUILDING TOWERINCOMPLETE STRUCTURE WITH  
MEN AT WORK

Firemen at the West Newton fire headquarters are building a drill tower in their spare time. They propose to have facilities for exhibiting their nimbleness on the ladders when occasion demands. Their tower will not compare with the Bristol street tower in Boston either in point of size or cost of construction. But the West Newton boys say they will get just as good results from their tall wooden box as if they had paid a million for one.

Under the supervision of the assistant chief, George F. Holmes, the men are putting up a structure 50 feet high and 10 feet square at the base. It is in the rear of the firehouse on Washington street.

Practice with the new tower will be under the direction of W. B. Randlett, the chief, and will include the use of scaling ladders and life belts, methods of rescue, carrying hose to the top of buildings and handling all implements used at a fire.

The structure will be completed within a month.

ASKS \$225,000 FOR  
FIRE ALARM STATION  
UNDER CITY STREET

Charles H. Cole, fire commissioner, asked the mayor today for an appropriation of \$225,000 for the establishment of a new fire alarm station under Charles street. He emphasizes the necessity of putting the fire alarm station underground, and says this should be done in connection with the erection of the new pumping station under Charles street. He wants \$75,000 for the building, \$25,000 for laying the cables, and \$125,000 for equipment.

MAYOR NOT TO ASK  
FUNDS FOR COMMON

At the city council meeting this afternoon, the mayor will not send and order to the city council appropriating \$25,000 from the Parkman fund for the construction of the work of resoling Boston Common. He points out that \$165,000 has been spent on the Common in the last two years and \$50,000 more is needed to complete the work.

He says he will put in some orders for appropriations out of the Parkman fund for some minor improvements to Franklin park and the City Point aquarium.

ENGINEERS ACT ON  
ROAD CHANGES

SALEM—Engineers for the Boston & Maine and the Boston & Eastern railroads are taking borings along the line of the proposed grade crossing abolition and the route of the Boston & Eastern to ascertain the character of the ground over which the roadbeds are to be made.

FRENCH TROOPS  
TAKE MARRAKESH

(By the United Press)  
PARIS—Official confirmation was received today from Colonel Mangin of the French capture of Marrakesh and the finding of El Hiba's French prisoners alive.

MAY REACH ETOR CASE SOON  
LAWRENCE—The cases of Joseph J. Eitor and Arthur Giovannitti will probably be reached at the September term of the superior court, which opens here Tuesday. It is expected that their trial will take place about Sept. 20.

GRAND JURY HEARS  
MORE WITNESSES IN  
DYNAMITE INQUIRY

Dennis J. Collins, Fred E. Atteaux and Secretary of the E. W. Pitman Company Among Those Testifying

## NO FEDERAL ACTION

U. S. District Attorney Announces That as Explosive Was Bought in State There Is No Basis for Probe

Eight witnesses were in attendance today at the resumption of the secret grand jury investigation of the charges of dynamite placing at Lawrence during the textile strike. They were Dennis J. Collins, who is under indictment with William M. Wood, and Fred E. Atteaux; Charles H. Littlefield, secretary of the E. W. Pitman Company; T. O'Sullivan, former city marshal of Lawrence; W. H. Proctor, captain of the state police; F. G. R. Gordon, United States commissioner of immigration; John P. Ryan, armorer at the Lawrence armory; W. S. Jewett, Jr., of Lawrence, and J. O. Donohue, a newspaper reporter.

Asa P. French, United States attorney, today stated that no federal investigation of the alleged Lawrence dynamite plot appeared to be necessary, since the government investigator, Kirt De Bell, has reported that the evidence is to the effect that the dynamite was obtained within the state. The federal jurisdiction obtains only in cases of transportation of explosives for illegal purposes between states.

Mr. Pelletier today issued a statement denying that Ernest W. Pitman was a personal friend and that he learned of the alleged plot while dining with Mr. Pitman at a local hotel. Mr. Pelletier says that Mr. Pitman came to his office and he received the information in a formal, official manner.

Officers working under the direction of Assistant Dist. Atty. Thomas Lavelle were busy serving summonses Saturday. It was said that at least a score of new witnesses will be called and that the investigation will consume the greater portion of the week. It is generally understood that men prominent in the mill circles of Boston and Lawrence have been called.

GOVERNOR FOSS TO  
SPEAK IN TAUNTON

Governor Foss plans to devote a large part of his time this week to the consideration of rivers and harbors improvement. Tonight he expects to go to Taunton with William S. McNary, chairman of the harbor and land commission, to speak before the Business Men's Association on this subject.

Wednesday evening the Governor will go to Holyoke to attend a hearing before the Connecticut valley waterway board. Thursday evening he will attend a similar hearing before the board in Springfield.

Friday the Governor expects to make an inspection trip down the Connecticut river from Holyoke to the sea in company with members of the Connecticut, rivers, harbors and bridges commission.

VETERANS OF SPANISH  
WAR BEGIN REUNION

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—The ninth national encampment of the United Spanish War Veterans opened this morning. It will close Thursday. Maurice Simmons of New York city, commander-in-chief, opened the session and reports of officers were read. The women's auxiliary also is holding sessions.

JAPAN WELCOMING  
U. S. SECRETARY KNOX

(By the United Press)  
TOKIO, Japan—The United States secretary of state, Philander C. Knox, was received here today with the utmost cordiality.

The armored cruiser Maryland with Mr. Knox on board entered Yokohama harbor about 3 o'clock. A distinguished company of Japanese officials of the highest rank greeted the secretary warmly and accompanied him on the short journey by rail from Yokohama to the capital.

Troops of cavalry escorted him from the wharf to the Shimabashi station in Yokohama and again from the Kyobashi station in Tokyo to the imperial hotel. The Maryland was escorted up the harbor by the Japanese battleship Juji and the armored cruisers Iwate and Tokiwa.

If you haven't had the success you want in finding competent assistants and workers or locating the position you need, try the Free Want pages of the Monitor. Many users of these pages both far and near have been well pleased. Maybe you will be pleased, too, with what they will do for you. You can run a Help or Situation Wanted ad for a week free of charge with privilege of renewal. See coupon on page two



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## OF THE MAN CHOCK FULL OF MUSIC THAT MUST COME OUT

Expression a Natural Attribute of Man That Links Together All Music, Whether of Sound or of Print

### DOING WORLD GOOD

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

WE once attended a vaudeville entertainment where among other numbers was one in which a most vivacious young man sang divers songs, accompanying himself upon the piano-forte. He was a very lively young man, full of the joyous spring, sparkling with a certain bold and pleasing good humor and when he sat at the piano, enunciating very quickly, his head and body half turned in confidential song, we quite understood his refrain to the effect that, "I'm chock full of music and it must come out." Of course it must come out, this music, only we interpreted the words in the broader sense than perhaps was intended by the minstrel. For all that, what he said and what he meant conveyed a great deal; what he was talking about and singing about was expression, that sometimes or always we all crave. In its domain, this refrain, "I'm chock full of music and it must come out," was a vernacular but perfectly accurate statement of a fact; there are some that have that within them that must come out, must be expressed and manifested. That this is true of musicians in the technical meaning of the word, is common knowledge; they have that within them that must be translated into terms perceptible of others or meant to be so. But this is true of far more than those that bang do and re on a treble, and play the wheezing hautboy and the neat violin. Ever since the shepherd boy Giotto drew pictures on stones later to soar into a campanile at Florence, ever since as Mr. Kipling has shown—the first story teller began his labor of love, men have been chock full of music and generally it has come out, in good measure to the betterment of the world. What it may be that thus fills them, we are not wise enough to say; sometimes the music that has been in men has framed no measure for upward marches of the human race; but generally the music that has been in a man and that struggled in him until he gave it expression, whether in sounds or deeds or words or print, has left at least a residuum that helped and not hindered, that surprised his fellows out of acquiescence in the foggy superstition that dull, dead levels are the only ones for them. So the more music, the better, but have at least one bar out of five with humor in it.

This chock-full characteristic has been shown in men of letters in a most interesting way; nothing could keep Voltaire from writing, or the lesser contemporary Didrot. If you take up Dickens's early work, with all allowance for the fact that he must earn his living, you can see at once that the man was chock full of music and it must come out. Perhaps his music does not please us all, perhaps sometimes he seems to alternate between melodies that are half true and melodies that if

true are not pleasing, but the general content, as the philosophers would say in their Latin English, is that of a music that must have expression. The same was true of Thackeray, although he had constantly to be spurred to exertion that was easy to the less great artist. But once started, once translating thoughts into the words with which we are so familiar, he showed an ease and joy in the work, plain enough evidence that he wrote because it was in him to write. It does not follow that all men that have something to say find it easy to express; Rousseau, the master of a famous style, we believe found it difficult to compose, nevertheless, the music that was in him, if it were such, must come out.

Rousseau, perhaps, is not a good example of what we have in mind, namely, that expression is a natural attribute of man and that many men have taken pleasure in it, even as did the young man that sang the song. It is expression that links all music together whether of sound or print, but before the expression there always comes something to express. The rich, embellished notes of the stout gentleman that wrote the history at Lausanne, with its purple and gold, its gleaming marble and its stately columns bathed in the moody splendor of an empire's sunset, had to come out, but he and the young minstrel could have understood each other, because expression would have been their go-between.

Whether any can begin with a set plan of expression, is another question. Systems are sometimes rather ungrateful bantlings; a man may keep a diary for half a century, confiding to it the jewels of his meditations and his observation and only by accident rise above the mutton suet level. On the other hand, the most determined commonplace man with 50 years of diary on his conscience, if the golden beam of expression should suddenly play upon him, might say to his fellows, "Here is a long record of everyday things, to be sure, but the stodginess of five and 40 years ago is worth contrasting with that of today. Let me give you some extracts arranged with what skill I may possess." At this eleventh hour he might give us something well worth the reading, not as literature but as the expression of the great music of facts, the consciousness of the relation of men one to the other.

### PECAN TREES TO ADORN HIGHWAY

DENISON, Tex.—The Etude Club of this city, members of which will plant pecan trees along the Denison link in the great Canada-to-the-gulf highway, to extend from Winnipeg, Can., to Galveston, Tex., when completed, is in receipt of communications from various prominent club women of Texas and the United States commending the move in every way.

The movement to plant nut-bearing trees along the Canada-to-the-gulf highway originated with the club women of Sapulpa, Ok., and has spread throughout all the states to be traversed, the Etude Club women of Denison being the first in Texas to consider it and decide unanimously to plant the trees, which will not only afford ample shade but will produce a revenue for the upkeep of the good roads.

### VETERANS ARRIVE AT LOS ANGELES

LOS ANGELES—The Massachusetts delegation to the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic arrived here Sunday, and the veterans were cheered. The delegation came in two special cars.

The Rev. J. P. L. Bodfish of Boston preached in the evening.

Miss Nina Littlefield of Newton, Mass., may have opposition for the presidency of the Daughters of Veterans, but the name of the prospective candidate is not announced.

### REAR ADMIRAL TO BE RETIRED

HAMILTON—Rear Admiral Hugo Osterhaus will retire from the command of the Atlantic fleet and be succeeded by Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger, Jan. 1, according to Secretary George von L. Meyer.

Rear Admiral Osterhaus will go to the navy general board, the change being made in line with the policy of the navy department to have its rear admirals serve on the board before retiring.

## PUBLIC SQUARES OF BOSTON



Pemberton square was long known as Phillips place and acquired its present name in 1838, when the old Pemberton square below it was given the name of Scollay square

Pemberton square is one of the most peculiarly shaped in the city, roughly corresponding in form to a huge classic lamp. Starting from 1 Tremont street, westerly, it branches north from 15 and south from 12, then west again from 40 to Somerset street.

This location was long known as Phillips place, but the name of Pemberton

square was given to it in 1838, and the name of Scollay square given to a space formerly called Pemberton square. The square is dominated by the court house and the tall office buildings across the way, occupied mostly by lawyers.

Long ago there was a little park in the center of the square, but this disappeared at the time the square was laid

out in 1877. Somerset street, in the rear of the court house, was opened from Beacon street to Ashburton place by John Bowers, owner of the property in the vicinity, in 1800. He named it for his native town, Somerset, Mass. In 1834 the city bought the street, and extended it through land purchased of P. Jeffrey.

### NOVA SCOTIA CADETS WIN KING'S CUP AT CANADIAN EXHIBITION

TORONTO, Ont.—The cup donated by his majesty, King George, and competed for by the imperial cadets at the Canadian national exhibition, which has just closed, was won by the corps from Nova Scotia, with the English cadets second.

The closing days of the exhibition were characterized by record-breaking crowds. The musical features of this year's exhibition were excellent. The band of his majesty's Scots guards was one of the chief features of this part of the exhibition. The Besses of the Barn brass band, which played here, was formed more than 100 years ago as a string band.

On American day, as a tribute to visitors from across the border, the American flag floated from the yard-arm of the flagstaff on which the union jack was seen daily.

Striking evidence of the rapidly growing volume of imports from the United States was found in many of the exhibit palaces. Perhaps in no portion of the exhibits was this more noticeable than in the transportation building.

### PLACE LAST MARKER OF OLD SANTA FE TRAIL

DENVER—The unveiling of the stone to be placed on the site of old Ft. Bent, about six miles from the present town of La Junta, Sept. 12, will mark the completion of the campaign inaugurated some years ago by the Colorado Daughters of the American Revolution to place suitable markers at all the more notable spots along the old Santa Fe trail, says the Denver Times.

Some thirty stones have been placed by the state at the instance of this association.

Ft. Bent was perhaps the most important point on the Santa Fe trail in Colorado and was a place where all travelers stopped. Until 1860 it was a trading point of much importance. The fort is now in ruins and but little of it remains.

The marble slab to be placed on a large concrete base and will be surrounded by a small park, which the towns of Las Animas and La Junta have agreed to keep up.

A granddaughter of Col. William Bent, one of the founders of the fort, will unveil the stone.

The state regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Mrs. F. C. Rogers of Pueblo, will be present, as will Mrs. John C. Campbell and Mrs. Frank

Wheaton and Mrs. John L. McNeil, former state regents, and many members of the association.

The towns of Las Animas and La Junta are taking much interest in the unveiling of the stone and will be officially represented.

The unveiling of this stone is of unusual interest because it is the last of the Santa Fe trail markers to be put in place and will be the largest, with the single exception of the monument erected in Kit Carson park at Trinidad.

### COUNTY ROADS ARE RESURFACED

PITTSBURGH—County Road Commissioner John S. Gillespie is satisfied with the progress made this season in oiling, treating and resurfacing the macadam roads. Oil has been sprinkled on 150 miles of highway and 12 miles have been treated with calcium chloride. This chemical retains a certain amount of moisture—not enough to make the roads muddy, but sufficient to make them pleasant to drive over.

The road department no longer is resurfacing macadam roads with limestone screenings, but is using asphaltic concrete. Twenty-seven miles have been treated thus during the past summer.

### WOMAN WIRELESS EXPERT REPLACED

SEATTLE, Wash.—R. H. Sawler, assistant manager of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company at San Francisco, recently assumed charge of the company with the title of assistant manager of the Pacific coast division, succeeding A. A. Isbell.

Mr. Sawler announces that no women wireless operators will be employed by him, explaining that it is against the policy of the Marconi company. Miss Mabel Kelo, the only woman wireless operator in the world with a United States government license, who has been in charge of the wireless ship station on the steamship Mariposa of the Alaska Steamship Company, was notified that her services would no longer be desired.

MRS. J. R. McLEAN PASSES AWAY  
BAR HARBOR, Me.—Mrs. John R. McLean passed away this morning. For nearly 30 years Mr. and Mrs. John R. McLean have been prominent in Washington. Mr. McLean is the owner of the Cincinnati Enquirer and the Washington Post.

## WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with the recent election in Ohio which resulted in favor of amending the charter of the state:

CLEVELAND LEADER—The amending of the state charter decided upon at the polls... starts Ohio on a new era. That era will be one of higher personal rights. It seems certain that it will as well be an era of increased growth and prosperity and marked advance in civic affairs. While it is true that less than 50 per cent of the voters cast ballots on the constitutional amendments, the state undoubtedly received the benefit of the judgment of its most intelligent and public spirited citizens. A complete understanding of all the 42 propositions on the ballot was no mean test of mental ability. It presented a task formidable to nearly all voters except those of a studious habit of mind. It is apparent that the great majority of those who did not fully understand the amendments deliberately left their disposal to the electors who did. The result is not entirely satisfactory to those who best appreciate the shortcomings of the old constitution, but it is more than gratifying that nearly all the important propositions which touch the plain people closest were carried. Most important of all, home rule has been provided for the people of Ohio. The cities and villages of the state hereafter will govern themselves with practically no interference from Columbus. They can frame their own charters and own their public utilities if they so desire.

erated the paralyzing effect of this kind of legislation by indifference is made gravely clear. Among the provisions adopted in Ohio are some that will make the state's industrial leaders do serious thinking. Unless the new amendments are allowed to decline promptly into dead letters Ohio is pretty certain to face widespread unrest among her manufacturers, and an exodus to states where less risk is imposed may be looked for. Of course, the amendment may not be extended into statute form and so will be mere empty verbiage, but why should it be passed if it is not to be used? It is a menace at its best. It may very easily be a weapon for destruction at its worst. Some of the new amendments are good.

PHILADELPHIA RECORD—The action of Ohio shows the complete adequacy of our present political system and methods, and it proves that revolutionary methods of securing political ends are as needless as they are dangerous.

HARTFORD TIMES—Ohio has always been considered a fairly conservative state. Its emphatic expression of desire for changes therefore seems indicative of a more or less general wish for marked advance.

NEW YORK TRIBUNE—Ohio has aligned itself with Oregon and broken away from Illinois, Indiana, New York and Pennsylvania.

NEW YORK TIMES—The vote on Ohio's new constitution resulted in the defeat of woman suffrage, but in the carrying of such highly questionable amendments as that of the minimum wage and the initiative and referendum.

## WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

UNAPPRECIATED AGAIN!  
Student—Did you receive my letter and that batch of jokes?  
Editor—I received the letter, but I didn't see the jokes.—Sajire.

IMPORTANT FEATURE ARRIVED  
"And so, after inviting your friends to a game dinner, you were not served with any part of the bird!"  
"Oh, yes; I got the bill!"—Smart Set.

MEAT REPORTED SCARCE  
Proprietor—Well, sir, how did you find the beef?  
Diner—Oh! I happened to shift a potato, and—well, there it was.—Bystander.

SUBSTITUTE WOULD ANSWER  
"Going to rent a summer cottage this year?"  
"No."  
"Why not?"  
"I've decided it's cheaper to stay home."

UNITED STATES  
TAKEN AS MODEL

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—"We sincerely intend to copy American methods of government and also the American constitution, and we hope the United States will be the first nation to recognize the new Chinese republic," said Chang Lang, a young Chinese student of the Waterloo school, recently.

"The influx of Chinese students into this country is due to an effort on the part of our people to make a republic as nearly like this one as it is possible for us to do, and students of our country are coming to the United States as much as they can in order to have more of our people educated in American language. When these students have mastered the American language and gotten an insight into American progress, they will return to China and teach in our schools."

DESTROYERS AT NEWPORT  
NEWPORT, R. I.—The flagship Dixie of the Atlantic torpedo flotilla, flying the flag of Capt. E. W. Eberle, arrived Sunday from Provincetown, accompanied by 19 torpedo-boat destroyers. The vessels have been engaged in torpedo practice at Provincetown. They leave here Thursday or Friday for gun practice on the southern drill grounds and return about Oct. 1 for steaming trials.

TAX RATE IN MANSFIELD  
MANSFIELD—The total valuation of assessed estates in Mansfield this year is \$4,180,446. There is a decrease of \$313,491 since last year, principally due to the loss of much of the Elizabeth F. Noble estate. The tax rate is \$24.90. The total real and personal tax amounts to \$109,876.05.

We can get about the same effect by removing our window screens and pouring a bucketful of water on the floors whenever it rains.—Detroit Free Press.

MOMENTUM  
The mountaineer, who was standing on the corner of the main street in a certain little Kentucky town, had never seen an automobile. When a good-sized touring car came rushing up the street at 30 miles and hour and slowed down just enough to take the corner on two wheels, his astonishment was extreme. The man watched the disappearing car with bulging eyes and open mouth. Then, turning to a bystander, he remarked, solemnly:

"The horses must ha' been traveling some when they got loose from that carriage!"—Youths Companion.

PASSING OF SUMMER  
The Lady Summer waves good-by, Miss Autumn says how-do; And still there's beauty for the eye And still the skies are blue.—Baltimore Sun.

A MECHANICAL STENOGRAPHER

Brown (expert shorthand reporter): "I say, James, the boy from the newspaper office has called for the report of that lecture. Is it finished?"

James (a novice): "All but a short sentence in the middle of it, and I can't make out from my notes what it is."

Brown: "Oh, just put in 'Great applause,' and let it go."

James acts on the advice, and the lecture is sent for publication with the tinkered part reading, "Friends, I will detain you but a few moments longer." (Great applause.)—American.

WOULD SEE FOR HERSELF  
A woman walked into a bank in Inverness, threw down her deposit book, and said she wished to draw all her money. Having got it, she retired to a corner of the room and counted it. She then marched up to the teller, and exclaimed: "Ay, that'll do, man; man; just pit it back again. I only wanted to see if it was a' richt."—Dundee News.

JUST A PLEASURE JAUNT  
"Did you hear that the daughter of that rich man in the next street had been driven from home?"  
"Not. When did it happen?"  
"Just after she got into the carriage."  
—The Christian Advocate.

RAISIN BREAD  
made of Franklin Mills Entire Wheat Flour is delicious and more nourishing than meat. A meal in itself. Send for prize recipe. Franklin Mills Co., 131 State St., Boston.  
Wedding Invitations W. B. Clarke Co. Engraved & Printed 26 & 28 Tremont St.

### SCENE AT EXPOSITION IN TORONTO



View of the Grand Plaza at the Canadian exhibition, which was attended by record crowds

### AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON  
B. F. KEITH'S Vaudeville.  
BOSTON—The Greyhound.  
CASTLE SQUARE—The Fortune Hunter.  
COLONIAL—The Quaker Girl.  
ROUSE—May Robson.  
MAJESTIC—The Million.  
FARIS—Roy Stahl.  
PLAYBOY—The Man From Home.  
SHUBERT—The Wedding Trip.  
ST. JAMES—Thais.  
TREMONT—Count of Luxembourg.

NEW YORK  
CASINO—The Merry Countess.  
COLLIER—Bunny Pulls the Strings.  
DAVIS—Lewis Waller.  
EMPIRE—John Drew.  
FORTY EIGHT ST.—"Little Miss Brown."  
GAIETY—Oscar 666.  
GLOBE—The Rose Maid.  
HAMBURGER—Vaudeville.  
HIPPYDROME—Under Many Flags.  
KEITH'S—Vaudeville.  
KNICKERBOCKER—Robbie Hood.  
LYCEUM—Billie Burke.  
LYRIC—The New Do Well.  
MANHATTAN—St. Elmo.  
MAXINE ELLIOTT—Ready Money.  
PLAYBOY—Bought and Paid For.  
PROCTOR—Vaudeville.  
REPUBLIC—The Governor's Lady.  
THIRTY-NINTH ST.—Master of House.  
WALLACKS—Disraeli.

CHICAGO  
AUDITORIUM—The Garden of Allah.  
CORT—Fine Feathers.  
GARRICK—The Bird of Paradise.  
GRAND—A Polish Wedding.  
ILLINOIS—Oliver Twist.  
LA SALLE—Girl at the Gate.  
MCKINLEY—Trail of Lonesome Pine.  
NATYON—Vaudeville.  
OLYMPIC—Putting It Over.  
PRINCECE—The Modern Eve.  
ZIEGFELD—Military Girl.



# Leading Events in the Athletic World

## WESTERN CLUBS IN THE NATIONAL LEAGUE NOW PLAY IN THE EAST

Much Interest Is Still Taken in Race for First Place Between New York and Chicago

### BOSTON DOES WELL

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING	W	L	P.C.
New York.....	31	19	.619
Chicago.....	28	22	.560
Pittsburgh.....	25	25	.500
Cincinnati.....	23	27	.461
Philadelphia.....	21	29	.420
St. Louis.....	19	31	.382
Brooklyn.....	17	33	.340
Boston.....	15	35	.302

**RESULTS YESTERDAY**  
Cincinnati 10, Chicago 8.  
Pittsburgh 12, St. Louis 8.  
**RESULTS SATURDAY**  
Boston 2, Brooklyn 1.  
Brooklyn 4, Boston 0.  
Philadelphia 5, New York 0.  
Cincinnati 6, Chicago 5.  
Pittsburgh 8, St. Louis 1.  
**GAME TODAY**  
Brooklyn at New York.

Although the New York Nationals have increased their margin over the Chicago team in the race for the National League championship pennant of 1912 during the past week, interest continues to center in these two clubs and some of the supporters of the western team are still figuring on the world's series of this fall going to their city.

The Giants appear to have overcome the bad slump which they had on their last trip West and the last visit of the western clubs to their home grounds. Marquard is still having considerable difficulty in winning games, but Mathewson appears to be back in form and the other pitchers are helping out well.

Chicago has been experiencing a slump. Two defeats at the hands of Boston and two more by Brooklyn seemed to take considerable speed out of the team and it has not been showing up very strongly of late.

The western teams are now ready to start their last swing around the eastern circuit next Tuesday and they are hoping to make as good a showing in that territory as the eastern teams made in the West on their last invasion of that district, when 53 games were played, 26 of them going to the home clubs with the easterners taking 27.

Chicago had the honor of leading all the clubs in these matches with eight victories out of 13 games. New York was a close second with eight victories and six defeats. Of the western teams Cincinnati finished second to Chicago with St. Louis third and Pittsburgh fourth.

New York led the eastern teams although its margin was only one victory over Philadelphia which finished second with seven victories and six defeats. Now the first time this year Boston had the honor of finishing better than last in an inter-sectional contest coming third to Philadelphia with seven victories and eight defeats, Brooklyn being last with five and seven. The series by games:

West vs. East

West	East
Chicago.....	22
Pittsburgh.....	17
St. Louis.....	15
Philadelphia.....	14
Brooklyn.....	13
Boston.....	12
New York.....	11
Cincinnati.....	10
Los Angeles.....	9
San Francisco.....	8
San Diego.....	7
Portland.....	6
Seattle.....	5
San Francisco.....	4
Los Angeles.....	3
San Diego.....	2
Portland.....	1
Seattle.....	0

**SOUTHERN LEAGUE**  
New Orleans 4, Mobile 1.  
Montgomery 5, Birmingham 2.  
Memphis 5, Nashville 2.

**ATLANTIC BEAT MONITORS, 6 TO 4**  
LYNN—The Christian Science Monitor baseball team lost a well-played game to the Atlantic nine at Meadow park Saturday afternoon, score 6 to 4. The batting honors went to Brown and Bayer for the Monitors, each securing two hits, while H. and A. Herbert and Thurell were strongest with the stick for the Atlantics, Thurell making a double and a triple, H. Herbert a triple and A. Herbert, three singles. The fielding of Brown for the Monitors and of Woods for the Atlantics was fast and spectacular. The score:

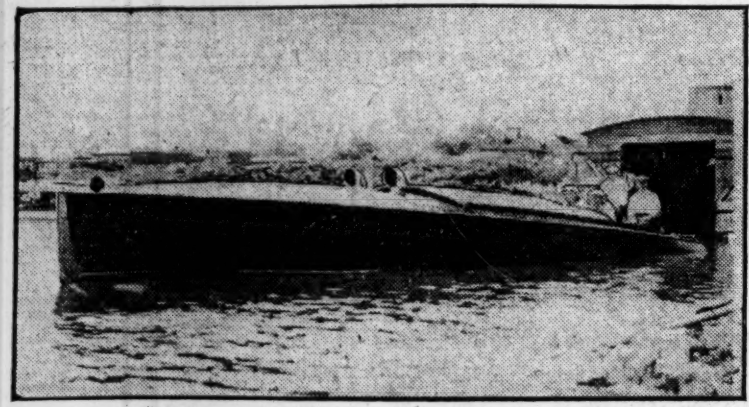
Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Atlantics	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	6
Monitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3

**PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE**  
Oakland 6, Vernon 0.  
Vernon 4, Oakland 3.  
Portland 10, Sacramento 0.  
San Francisco 3, Los Angeles 1.  
San Francisco 8, Los Angeles 5.

**BASE BALL TOMORROW AT 3:00 CHICAGO NATIONAL LEAGUE**

**50 GUARANTEED SILK CRAWL**  
Money Promptly Refunded Without Question If Not Satisfactory After Examination.  
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Specimen For Use By  
Don't Miss Easily  
Don't Wear Silky  
Don't Wear Out  
It Is Superior  
It Stays Neatly  
It Sheds Easily  
It Is Not Ordinary  
It Has Individuality  
It Is Different  
It Is Manufactured  
Specially For Use By  
The Greatest Silk  
Manufacturers in  
America  
Can Be Returned In  
Same Envelope We  
Send In If Not  
Wanted  
Price 50c each; 6 for \$2.75, 12 for \$5.00.  
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NEWTON, KANSAS.

## A FAST AMERICAN MOTOR BOAT



THE DISTURBER III. OWNED BY J. A. PUGH, CHICAGO YACHT CLUB

NEW ENGLAND TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONS, 1912	W	L	P.C.
100-yard dash, P. H. Hardwick, B. A. A.....	10	2	.583
220-yard dash, A. R. Robinson, B. A. A.....	23	2	.583
440-yard run, A. M. Bowser, Lynn.....	36	3	.583
880-yard run, T. J. Halpin, B. A. A.....	41	2	.583
1 mile run, James A. Powers, B. A. A.....	44	2	.583
1.6-mile run, J. G. Silva, B. A. A.....	45	2	.583
120-yard hurdles, J. A. High, B. A. A.....	46	2	.583
440-yard hurdles, J. A. High, B. A. A.....	46	2	.583
1 mile hurdles, J. A. High, B. A. A.....	46	2	.583
1.6-mile hurdles, J. A. High, B. A. A.....	46	2	.583
2 mile hurdles, J. A. High, B. A. A.....	46	2	.583
3 mile hurdles, J. A. High, B. A. A.....	46	2	.583
4 mile hurdles, J. A. High, B. A. A.....	46	2	.583
5 mile hurdles, J. A. High, B. A. A.....	46	2	.583
6 mile hurdles, J. A. High, B. A. A.....	46	2	.583
7 mile hurdles, J. A. High, B. A. A.....	46	2	.583
8 mile hurdles, J. A. High, B. A. A.....	46	2	.583
9 mile hurdles, J. A. High, B. A. A.....	46	2	.583
10 mile hurdles, J. A. High, B. A. A.....	46	2	.583
11 mile hurdles, J. A. High, B. A. A.....	46	2	.583
12 mile hurdles, J. A. High, B. A. A.....	46	2	.583
13 mile hurdles, J. A. High, B. A. A.....	46	2	.583
14 mile hurdles, J. A. High, B. A. A.....	46	2	.583
15 mile hurdles, J. A. High, B. A. A.....	46	2	.583
16 mile hurdles, J. A. High, B. A. A.....	46	2	.583
17 mile hurdles, J. A. High, B. A. A.....	46	2	.583
18 mile hurdles, J. A. High, B. A. A.....	46	2	.583
19 mile hurdles, J. A. High, B. A. A.....	46	2	.583
20 mile hurdles, J. A. High, B. A. A.....	46	2	.583

\*New records.

TEAM CHAMPIONSHIP	W	L	P.C.
Boston A. A.....	85	1	.988
Brooklyn G. A.....	4	1	.800
Malden Y. M. C. A.....	3	1	.750
No. Dorchester A. A.....	1	1	.500
Dartmouth College.....	1	1	.500

**PICK THE LIST OF NEW ENGLAND MEN FOR PITTSBURGH**

**HARVARD MEETS PRINCETON FOR DOUBLES TITLE**

**Crimson Team Leads One Set to Nothing When Intercollegiate Tennis Match Is Postponed**

**HAVERFORD, Pa.**—The final round of doubles in the annual championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association is scheduled for today on the courts of the Merion Cricket Club, and great interest is being taken in the match as a victory for the Harvard team will give it permanent possession of the handsome trophy given by Mr. Clothier.

The final match is between E. H. Whitney and W. M. Washburn of Harvard and G. M. Church and J. H. Mace of Princeton. The match was started Saturday afternoon and the Harvard pair had won the first set at 9-7 when the contest had to be postponed until today.

The singles championship was won Saturday by G. M. Church of Princeton when he defeated J. G. Nelson of Dartmouth in the final after a hard five-set match 6-4, 5-7, 5-7, 6-3, 6-1.

In the fourth set, with the score 2 sets to 1, six games to five and 40-30 in the twelfth game in his favor, Nelson sent over a swift drive that Church failed to meet. The ball apparently hit the side line and Nelson, thinking the match won, advanced to the net with outstretched hand to greet his opponent. But the linesman said "out." On resuming play Church ran out three straight games and the set, and then took the fifth set, 6-1.

In the morning E. H. Whitney and W. M. Washburn of Harvard defeated A. H. Man, Jr., and R. C. Gates of Yale in the semi-final round of doubles. Later the winners played G. M. Church and J. H. Mace of Princeton in the doubles final. After the Harvard pair had won one set, 9-7, rain caused a postponement until Monday. The summary:

Singles, final round—G. M. Church, Princeton, beat J. G. Nelson, Dartmouth, 6-4, 5-7, 5-7, 6-3, 6-1.

Doubles, semi-final round—E. H. Whitney and W. M. Washburn, Harvard, beat G. M. Church and J. H. Mace, Princeton, 6-4, 5-7, 5-7, 6-3, 6-1.

Doubles, final round—E. H. Whitney and W. M. Washburn, Harvard, beat G. M. Church and J. H. Mace, Princeton, 6-4, 5-7, 5-7, 6-3, 6-1.

A new room has been added to the suite now occupied by the club at its headquarters downtown. This makes four in all at the Paddock building on Tremont street and gives the office organization additional space that was much needed.

**ATLANTIC BEAT MONITORS, 6 TO 4**

**LYNN**—The Christian Science Monitor baseball team lost a well-played game to the Atlantic nine at Meadow park Saturday afternoon, score 6 to 4. The batting honors went to Brown and Bayer for the Monitors, each securing two hits, while H. and A. Herbert and Thurell were strongest with the stick for the Atlantics, Thurell making a double and a triple, H. Herbert a triple and A. Herbert, three singles. The fielding of Brown for the Monitors and of Woods for the Atlantics was fast and spectacular. The score:

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Atlantics	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	6
Monitors	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3

**PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE**  
Oakland 6, Vernon 0.  
Vernon 4, Oakland 3.  
Portland 10, Sacramento 0.  
San Francisco 3, Los Angeles 1.  
San Francisco 8, Los Angeles 5.

**BASE BALL TOMORROW AT 3:00 CHICAGO NATIONAL LEAGUE**

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THE LARGEST CLOTHING DEPARTMENT STORE IN KANSAS

NEWTON, KANSAS.

## ANNUAL COLLEGE GOLF TOURNEY ON EKWANOK LINKS

Five Colleges Have Announced Entrants With Possibility of Columbia Bringing Number to Six

### COLLEGE GOLF CHAMPIONS

Year	Player	College
1890-1	L. P. Bagard, Jr.	Princeton
1891-2	J. F. Curtis	Harvard
1892-3	John Reid, Jr.	Yale
1893-4	Percy Fyne, 2nd	Princeton
1894-5	Halsted Lindsey	Harvard
1895-6	C. Hitchcock, Jr.	Yale
1896-7	Chandler Egan	Princeton
1897-8	A. L. White	Harvard
1898-9	R. H. Wilder	Harvard
1899-0	W. E. Clow, Jr.	Yale
1900-1	E. Knowles	Yale
1901-2	H. H. Wilder	Harvard
1902-3	Albert Seckle	Princeton
1903-4	R. E. Hunter	Yale
1904-5	C. Stanley	Yale

### TEAM CHAMPIONSHIPS

Year	Winner	Runnerup
1897-8	Yale	Harvard
1898-9	Harvard	Princeton
1899-0	Yale	Princeton
1900-1	Harvard	Yale
1901-2	The Harvard and Princeton	Yale
1902-3	Harvard	Princeton
1903-4	Yale	Princeton
1904-5	Yale	Princeton
1905-6	Yale	Princeton
1906-7	Yale	Harvard
1907-8	Yale	Harvard
1908-9	Yale	Harvard
1909-0	Yale	Harvard
1910-1	Yale	Harvard
1911-2	Yale	Harvard

**MANCHESTER, Vt.**—The annual championship tournament of the Intercollegiate Golf Association for 1912 is scheduled to start today on the links of the Ekwanok Country Club, here, and some excellent sport is expected before the titles in singles and team play are finally decided.

It is the first time that this tournament has ever been played on these links. Five colleges have announced that they will be represented in the play, and there is a possibility that Columbia may send a representative or two, which would bring the number up to six. The five announced ones are Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Williams and Pennsylvania.

The first of these tournaments was held in 1897 since which time they have been annual affairs. In 1898 two tournaments were held. This was due to the desire to change the time of play from the spring to the fall.

Of the 16 tournaments already held Yale has secured by far the greater number of team titles. The Blue has won no less than 10 of them with Harvard second, the Crimson having five victories and one tie to its credit. Princeton is the only other college to get into the team winning, having tied Harvard for the honor in 1900.

While Yale also leads as regards individual honors, the margin of victory for the Blue is not as large as in the team competition. Yale has taken seven of the individual trophies with Harvard a good second, having five to her credit and Princeton a close third with four.

### INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	W	L	P.C.
Toronto.....	33	6	.844
Rochester.....	31	8	.795
Newark.....	21	17	.556
Baltimore.....	20	18	.526
Montreal.....	19	19	.500
Buffalo.....	13	25	.344
Jersey City.....	9	31	.288
Providence.....	9	31	.288

### RESULTS YESTERDAY

Newark 6, Providence 5.  
Newark 1, Providence 0.  
Baltimore 6, Jersey City 0.  
Jersey City 3, Baltimore 3.  
Montreal 6, Toronto 5.  
Montreal 1, Toronto 0.

### RESULTS SATURDAY

Providence 3, Baltimore 1.  
Rochester 3, Buffalo 1.  
Buffalo 12, Rochester 7.  
Newark 3, Jersey City 1.  
Jersey City 5, Newark 3.  
Montreal 6, Toronto 5.

### GAMES TODAY

Providence at Newark.  
Baltimore at Jersey City.  
Rochester at Buffalo.  
Toronto at Montreal.

### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Team	W	L	P.C.
Louisville 4, Columbus 3.			
Columbus 3, Louisville 1.			
Indianapolis 6, Toledo 3.			
Toledo 3, Indianapolis 1.			
St. Paul 7, Kansas City 3.			
Kansas City 1, St. Paul 0.			
Minneapolis 8, Milwaukee 0.			

### WESTERN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	P.C.
Denver 5, Omaha 2.			
Lincoln 6, Des Moines 2.			
Lincoln 1, Des Moines 1.			
St. Joseph 3, Topeka 0.			
St. Joseph 4, Topeka 0.			
Sioux City 3, M. Ryers 2.			
1903-4 W. J. Travis.....			
1904-5 H. C. Egan.....			
1905-6 H. C. Egan.....			
1906-7 H. C. Egan.....			
1907-8 J. D. Travers.....			
1908-9 J. D. Travers.....			
1909-0 R. A. Gardner.....			
1910-1 W. C. Fowkes, Jr.....			
1911-2 H. H. Hilton.....			
1912-3 J. D. Travers.....			

### NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE

Team	W	L	P.C.
Wilkesbarre 6, Scranton 3.			
Utica 5, Syracuse 2.			
Elmira 3, Binghamton 1.			
Elmira 3, Binghamton 1.			
Albany 0, Troy 0.			

### CONNECTICUT LEAGUE

Team	W	L	P.C.
New Haven 13, Springfield 1.			
Hartford 3, Waterbury 0.			
Bridgeport 6, Holyoke 2.			

## EVANS DEFEATS HILTON AT GOLF

**WHEATON, Ill.**—Charles Evans, Jr., of Edgewater defeated H. H. Hilton of the Royal Liverpool Club by three strokes yesterday in playing off the tie for the low qualifying medal in the national championship. Evans played better golf than he did the day before, when he lost the championship to Jerome D. Travers. Evans turned in a card of 72 for the 18 holes, while Hilton was three strokes over this. Evans' mark was the best made during the entire tournament. His work was excellent throughout. The Englishman fought hard to down the western titleholder, but in vain. The cards:

D. Travers. Evans turned in a card of 2 for the 18 holes, while Hilton was three strokes over this. Evans' mark was the best made during the entire tournament. His work was excellent throughout. The Englishman fought



## WITH THE CANDIDATES

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will, as an independent newspaper, devote these columns to reports of the activities of the men who are running for President and Vice-President and of their campaign managers. The Monitor assumes no responsibility for the matter here presented, which will, without comment, cover the range of all actual news relating to the political contest from the present until the day of election, Nov. 5 next.

## THE CANDIDATES TODAY

**REPUBLICAN**—President Taft leaves Biddeford Pool, Me., for Beverly by automobile.

**DEMOCRATIC**—Governor Wilson is in New York for conferences and two speeches.

**PROGRESSIVE**—Colonel Roosevelt is in Spokane and Seattle, touring Washington.

**PROHIBITION**—Eugene W. Chafin is touring Essex county in Massachusetts.

## DEMOCRATS NAME 12,000 CONTRIBUTORS TO FUND OF \$175,000

NEW YORK—Twelve thousand persons have contributed thus far to the Wilson and Marshall campaign fund, which at present totals \$175,000, according to an announcement made Sunday night at Democratic national headquarters, which at the same time made public a list of contributors, containing, it was stated, the names of all who had contributed the sum of \$100 or more to the fund.

Rolla Wells, treasurer of the committee, declared that while the sum received was encouraging, it was "totally inadequate" to conduct the campaign properly, but he believed that contributions would continue.

The largest contributions thus far have been made by Henry Morgenthau, chairman of the national executive committee; P. C. Penfield, a wealthy Democrat of Germantown, Pa.; and Henry Goldman, a New York banker. Each gave \$10,000.

Five \$5,000 contributions were received. The givers are Charles R. Crane of Chicago, who is vice-chairman of the national finance committee; Rolla Wells, a mayor of St. Louis, the national treasurer; Cleveland H. Dodge and Jacob H. Schiff, New York bankers, and Hugh C. Wallace of Tacoma, national committeeman from Washington.

Among other large contributors are: James B. Regan, D. W. Hyman and Jacob Wertheim, \$2,500 each; J. D. Phelan, former mayor of San Francisco, \$2,000; William J. Bryan, Norman E. Mack of Buffalo, N. Y., national committeeman, John B. Stanchfield of New York, and Perry Belmont, \$1,000 each.

Among the New England contributors were: E. C. Benedict of Indian Harbor, Conn.; Walter D. Dingee, Manchester, Mass.; \$1,000 each; Louis D. Brandeis, Boston, \$500; Richard Olney, Boston, \$250; D. A. Humboldt, Newport, R. I., and W. A. Tedcastle, Boston, \$100 each.

## CANDIDATES MAY ATTEND CONGRESS

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Definite word is expected to be received in Indianapolis within the next few days from President Taft and Theodore Roosevelt as to whether they will attend the fourth national conservation congress here Oct. 1 to 4, inclusive. Announcement has been made that Gov. Woodrow Wilson will be present.

The work of arranging for the congress has been in the hands of a local board of managers but numerous committees were appointed last week to take charge of different features. Every indication points to the fact that more visitors will attend than at previous congresses and preparations have been made to take care of 20,000. More than 3500 delegates have been appointed already. They are from practically every civilized country on the globe.

## COL. ROOSEVELT TALKS TO WOMEN

SPOKANE, Wash.—Colonel Roosevelt made two addresses here today, one before an audience exclusively of women and the other at Masonic temple where the colonel criticized Governor Wilson's position on the minimum wage plank in the progressive platform. Colonel Roosevelt advocated equal suffrage at the women's meeting.

The colonel arrived here from Helena, Mont., where he met Senator Dixon, chairman of the Progressive national committee, Saturday night. The latter accompanied him westward as far as Missoula.

**CHIEF INTEREST IN INITIATIVE**  
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Interests in today's state election centers around the initiative and referendum. Victory on the state ticket is generally conceded to the Democrats, the dominant party in Arkansas, headed by Joseph T. Robinson for Governor.

**SUFFRAGE PLAN TO BE PRESENTED**  
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—Governor Hadley has consented to present petitions from the women's clubs of St. Louis and favoring equal suffrage, to the Republican platform convention here Tuesday. He informed the petitioners that he was only lukewarm toward the proposition.

**MONTANA TICKET NAMED**  
HELENA, Mont.—Frank J. Edwards of Helena was nominated for Governor by the Montana state Progressive convention Saturday. A full state ticket was named. United States Senator Joseph M. Dixon was nominated for reelection by acclamation.

## HEAVY VOTE DURING NOON HOUR REPORTED IN MAINE ELECTION

PORTLAND, Me.—A heavy noon-hour vote is reported from the various cities following the opening at the polls this morning in the biennial state election for control of the executive and legislative branches of the state government, the four congressional districts and the 16 counties.

The Progressive party is not represented on the ballot, as it has merged its interests with the Republicans in so far as the state election is concerned.

The progressive element in the Republican party in Maine secured its ascendancy in the presidential primaries last spring, when a solid Roosevelt delegation was sent to Chicago, and Col. Frederick Hale, a Roosevelt supporter, was chosen Republican national committeeman. Warren C. Philbrook was elected chairman of the state committee. These new leaders have operated the party machinery for this election. They maintain that the absence of any progressive ticket in the state election met with the approval of Colonel Roosevelt.

For the first time in 30 years in this state the Democrats are on the defensive today, as they are endeavoring to reelect Governor Plaisted and to retain their control in both branches of the Legislature. His plurality two years ago was 8600. The Republican candidate for Governor is William T. Haines.

Until the Democratic victory two years ago the Maine delegation to both houses of Congress was solidly Republican. The two parties split even the lower house representation in 1910, the Republicans winning in the first and fourth and the Democrats in the second and third districts.

The Republican plurality in Maine has ranged from 48,246 in 1896 to 7273 in 1908, both Republican years in national politics.

An amendment to the state constitution to authorize a good roads bond issue will be voted.

There also will be a referendum vote on a proposed law for immediate shipment of election ballots to the state capital.

## GOV. WILSON'S WESTERN TOUR TO BE EXTENDED

NEW YORK—At Democratic headquarters today following an extended conference between Governor Wilson and his managers, it was said that his western trip, scheduled to open on Sept. 17 at Sioux City, Iowa, will be extended. Just how far has not been definitely determined, but it is known that Duluth, Minn., will be one of the cities visited. The date for the visit to Scranton, Pa., was changed to Sept. 23 from Sept. 19 today.

Governor Wilson was surrounded by hundreds of enthusiastic persons when he opened the tariff exhibit in Union square today. So big was the crowd that an overflow meeting had to be held in the square, the candidate utilizing the band stand as a rostrum. At both meetings he discussed the effect of the tariff on the cost of living.

The Governor lunched with Mr. McAdoo and Senator-elect Ollie James of Kentucky. This afternoon he will pay a visit to National Chairman McCombs, and tonight will be the guest of honor at a reception and dinner at the New York Press Club.

**SEAGIRT, N. J.**—Gov. Woodrow Wilson, Democratic presidential nominee, declared himself in a statement to the voters Sunday night as against the candidacy of James Smith, Jr., for United States senator from New Jersey, an office which he held during President Cleveland's second administration.

## NEW BUILDING FOR FARM SCHOOL

TORONTO, Ont.—Plans for the new field husbandry building at the Ontario Agricultural College have been approved by the Hon. James Duff, minister of agriculture, and tenders will be called for at once.

The new building will be a two-story structure and will be located back of the main building. The ground floor will contain the offices and rooms for the field husbandry department, with a large portion devoted to class-room and laboratory and rooms for seed selection.

The second floor will have a large classroom with accommodation for 250. This room will be available in the winter for the short course class which has been steadily outgrowing present accommodations.

The building will cost in the neighborhood of \$40,000. This money will be provided altogether out of the federal grant to agriculture.

## MANY CANDIDATES INVITED

Among the candidates expected to be present at the reception by the Brookline Republican Club this evening are Joseph Walker, Fred P. Chapman, Harry E. Holbrook, William G. Moseley, T. R. Pierce, Lombard Williams, Evan F. Richardson, Fred L. Fisher, William Craig and Dr. Everett M. Bowker.

## READY FOR DEDICATION THIS WEEK



(Henry W. Rowe, architect)  
New immigrants' home on Marginal street, East Boston, which has just been completed

## NEW PARTY LEADERS OF ESSEX COUNTY IN BOSTON FOR RALLY

Progressive leaders of Essex county are assembling in Boston today for a rally at the American house at 8 o'clock tonight. The political situation in their district will be discussed.

Ralph W. Dennen of Gloucester will preside. A number of prominent progressive leaders in the state will speak, following a dinner.

Although the list of speakers was not ready for announcement at Progressive headquarters, Arthur L. Nason of Haverhill, it is reported, will be the chief speaker. Methods of booming Mr. Nason's campaign for election to Congress as a Progressive in the sixth district will be talked over, it is said.

## DEMOCRATS SEE NATIONAL LEADERS AT MEETING HERE

Leading New England Democrats met Senator Gore of Oklahoma, Congressman Burleson of Texas and former Governor Higgins of Rhode Island, members of the Democratic national committee, at the Parker House Sunday.

The national leaders were returning to their homes after their campaign tour in Maine and on invitation of Mayor Fitzgerald remained in Boston long enough to talk informally with some of the local leaders.

Some of those present were Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the Democratic state committee, Mayor J. F. Fitzgerald of Pawtucket, Democratic candidate for Governor of Rhode Island; Colonel Greene, national committeeman from Rhode Island; Louis Brandeis, E. A. Filene, John H. Fahey, ex-Mayor of Boston; Francis M. Carroll, former Senator Roger Sherman Hoar, Judd S. Dewey, Corporation Counsel Joseph Corbett and Joseph Maynard, chairman of the Democratic city committee.

## MR. BRYAN HEADS ADVISORY BOARD

NEW YORK—All the candidates for the Democratic nomination for President have been appointed to the advisory committee of the Democratic national committee for the campaign of 1912, with William J. Bryan as chairman.

The candidates named were Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama, Gov. John Burke of North Dakota, Gov. Judson Harmon of Ohio, Gov. Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts, Speaker Champ Clark, Senator John W. Kern of Indiana and Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin of Connecticut. John W. Fitzgerald and Richard Olney are on the committee.

## MR. CHURCHILL ACCEPTS CALL

MANCHESTER, N. H.—In a letter received Sunday by the chairman of the Progressive executive committee, Winston Churchill of Cornish accepts the call of the new party and agrees to run for Governor. Mr. Churchill will be nominated by petition.

## CHALLENGE ACCEPTED

AMQUIL, P. Q.—Congressman A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts, who is visiting here, has sent a letter to George A. Schofield of Ipswich, accepting the latter's challenge for a public debate.

## MR. HARLAN TO TRAIL COLONEL

CHICAGO—Director Mulvane at the national Republican headquarters has announced that John M. Harlan of Chicago would follow Colonel Roosevelt through Oregon and other Pacific coast states.

## NEW STRUCTURE WILL AID WORK FOR IMMIGRANTS

The new immigrants' home on Marginal street, East Boston, will be dedicated this week. It has just been completed.

The new building is at the entrance to the Cunard line and Leyland line wharves and can be seen from any point in the inner harbor.

The immigrants' home for years has been assisting aliens arriving from Europe. Last year more than 1000 immigrants, mostly women and children, were cared for at the home, and agents of the society assisted several thousand at the Cunard, White Star, Allan and other steamship terminals. With new and larger quarters, the trustees of the home believe that much more work can be accomplished.

## MICHIGAN TO VOTE SOON ON SUFFRAGE

DETROIT, Mich.—A state constitutional amendment providing for equal suffrage will be submitted to Michigan voters at the coming general election. The amendment was adopted by the Legislature, at the special session last February.

Since then the women of Michigan have been perfecting branches of their organization. In the large cities each ward has its leader and all the precincts have special workers. At Grand Rapids there is a well organized and thoroughly equipped speakers bureau. For a month suffragists have made street speeches in Detroit, from automobiles. Other workers have visited the factory districts at lunch time and at night.

## MR. PELLETIER TO GO TO CHELSEA

District Attorney Joseph C. Pelletier, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, plans to make his first campaign speech tonight at an open-air rally in Chelsea square, Chelsea, at 7:30 o'clock. From Chelsea he will go to Somerville, where he is scheduled to address a meeting in Union hall at 8 o'clock, and will then go to Associates building, Everett, where he will be the guest of the Everett Democratic Club. With Mr. Pelletier will be Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, Daniel J. Gallagher and Owen A. Cunningham.

## PROGRESSIVE CLUB FORMED

NORTHAMPTON—Members of the Progressive party of this city have organized a Progressive club for the following officers: President, William Cordes; secretary, Elias McLean; treasurer, George S. Whitbeck. It was decided that candidates be nominated for all local offices, and the selection will be made at another meeting.

## MR. CHAFIN TOURS ESSEX COUNTY

BEVERLY, Mass.—Eugene W. Chafin, prohibition candidate for President, is making an automobile tour of Essex county today. Sunday evening Mr. Chafin spoke to a large gathering at the First Baptist church here. Willard O. Wylie, former candidate for Governor, presided.

## TEACHERS ASK TO GIVE

AUSTIN, Tex.—Cato Sells, Democratic national committeeman, said today that his plans for raising \$50,000 for the Wilson campaign fund in this state are meeting with success. He has requested all public school-teachers in Texas to contribute to the fund.

## MR. SHERMAN IN CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH, Conn.—Vice President Sherman was a guest here Sunday at the Edgewood inn.

## MAYOR BARRY TO OPEN CAMPAIGN

Mayor J. Edward Barry of Cambridge will open his campaign for the Democratic nomination for Congress in the eighth district with a mass meeting at Institute hall, East Cambridge, next Wednesday. Henry F. Lehan, chairman of the Democratic city committee, will preside.

## OPERA INTEREST SAID TO BROADEN

Business Manager of Boston Institution Enthusiastic Over Growth of Demand for Seats of All Prices in Coming Season

SUCCESS is attending the undertaking begun by the managers of the Boston opera company last April of interesting in lyric art the large public that regards Boston as its center, and of broadening the influence of the opera company until it becomes one of the representative utterances of northern New England. The managers of the company are always concerned lest their box office success will be overestimated by the public and therefore they do not proclaim too loudly what their subscription department has accomplished. For too easily the public gets the impression that the seats are all sold and quits buying.

W. R. MacDonald, the business manager of the Boston opera company, while making it plain that there are plenty of good places left in all parts of the house for the subscription season of 1912-13, expresses the greatest enthusiasm over what the box office men have done. "The first two days of this week," said Mr. MacDonald, "we sold slightly over \$1000 worth of tickets. If we kept up that rate, we should sell out the whole season by the time the curtain rises. And this is the time of year when people have not come back from their vacations. The gratifying tendency is that we are getting subscriptions to the cheaper seats. This shows the universality of interest; and that is just what we want. We are receiving many subscriptions of \$45. But the opera house is large and there are still excellent locations to be obtained both on the floor and in the balconies."

"We shall have people attend the performances regularly next winter from Nashua, Manchester, Springfield, Worcester and Providence. The other day we had an inquiry from a man in Ponce, Porto Rico, who probably intends to visit Boston next winter."

"Our musical activities now consist only of rehearsals by the chorus. Next week Mr. Caplet arrives and the musical forces will be organized for systematic practice. We expect Mr. Hubbard any day to begin his preliminary work on his lecture season. Mr. Shvaglia, the chorus leader, we expect to arrive any day. The new ballet master must soon be appointed and sent over. Mr. Russell himself sails from Liverpool on the Olympic Sept. 18."

The greater part of the box office income, it appears, can be spent this year on actual music and production, since construction work which has to be paid for from the subscription money has been comparatively slight this summer. Every improvement about the house has been worked out by the regular mechanical forces of the house with no significant assistance from outside. The expense of the new annex has been contributed, as was that of the house itself three years ago, by the president of the company.

The offices of the artistic director, Mr. Urban, have been moved out of the main house into the annex and are situated at the street end of that building at the western corner of Mr. Caplet's new office awaits him at the corner next to the main house. The addition is according to the one-story design that has been outlined before. Between the offices of the artistic director and the musical director is a reception room, with its windows in the middle of the street side.

To the rear of the offices and reception room is the ballet room, which, with the front group of rooms, takes up half the building. Behind the ballet room is the rehearsal room, which occupies the other half of the building and communicates by a large door with the stage. At present the ballet room is used for rehearsals of the American singers of the chorus. The great rehearsal room, which is of about the same dimensions as the stage, is used for spreading out and sorting scenery. Rolled up on the floor, ready to be carried into the main house and fixed in place, are the three new curtains which are to hang at the proscenium opening.

On the stage itself an important innovation has been made in the footlights. They are covered on the auditorium side by a hood which prevents any glow from them showing out in the house. And more important still, the prompter's canopy will no longer be visible to the audience. The outline of the curving screen before the footlights will be unbroken, as it is in the theater of the spoken drama. Mr. Urban finds that the dome-like structure which has hitherto interrupted the sweep of the stage rim, marring the bottom line of the frame in which the operatic picture is set, is wholly unnecessary. He has put the prompter's chair a few inches lower and has picked up his canopy and thrown it, as he has other survivals of the rough-and-ready epoch of American opera, on the rubbish pile.

The new stage director has applied the principle of thinking at right angles in an improvement which he has effected with the cyclorama, or sky curtain. Formerly this great scroll which encircles the whole stage and gives horizon to open air pictures, showed when highly lighted the seams where the strips of cloth composing it were sewed together. Mr. Urban, making a great cutting-board of the stage, ran the shears right through the middle of the cyclorama and fitted the halves together so that the seams would run up and down. And now it is said that under the severest lighting tests, the seams, except to those who know they are there, are invisible.

The setting of Mozart's "Don Giovanni" is to be entirely new. "My purpose," said Mr. Urban, "is to produce the opera in the manner intended by Mozart himself. As the opera was first produced in Prague under the composer's direction, it contained two parts. And in

two parts I mean to present it in Boston. The work as it was interpreted in Vienna after it was taken out of Mozart's hands, and as it has been given ever since is manifestly wrong. It has been cut up into a number of acts or episodes, and has lost its dramatic continuity.

"As I shall stage the piece, Don Juan will be treated as the principal character. The first part of the opera will represent Don Juan's career in Seville; the second part will represent the consequences of it. These are the motives of the original Spanish play on which the libretto is based, and nobody ever understood them better than Mozart understood them. The mistake of opera managers has been to disregard these two great dramatic motives and try to emphasize the episodes in which the women of the drama figure, making each episode a separate act. The female characters are subordinate to the title character and must be so treated if the audience is to get the true meaning of the opera as a whole."

Mr. Urban expresses the conviction that the great operas in which the hero is predominant, like "Don Giovanni," "Tristan and Isolde," "Tannhauser" and "Lohengrin" have possibilities of interpretation not yet realized. And he further expresses the opinion that some of the women of the dramas have not had the characterization that they are capable of. The role of Brangäne in "Tristan and Isolde," in particular, he thinks, has not been given the significance Wagner intended it to have.

The chief power of the artistic director in operatic representation Mr. Urban takes to be his opportunity to enhance the purposes of the music through color. Thus he seems to regard the painter of the scenes as one of the composer's actual interpreters. He does not think that all composers offer equal scope for interpretation through the scenic art. Those whom he regards as giving the modern stage director boundless opportunity are Mozart, Wagner, Debussy and Richard Strauss. Remarkable possibility he sees in an opera which he hopes to produce in Boston next season, "The Rose Cavalier" of Strauss. This work calls for an understanding on the part of the stage colorist of that epoch or architecture which Mr. Urban calls the greatest in Austrian art, the seventeenth century baroque period, the pre-eminent master in which was Fischer von Erlach.

"Erlach was one of the greatest of architects," said Mr. Urban, "and the period of Maria Teresa, to which he belongs, lends itself effectively to description in music. A scenic director, in order to prepare the pictures of the 'Rose Cavalier' properly must study the von Erlach buildings."

"The 'Elektra' of Strauss can be rightly presented only with artists of the first rank in the soprano and contralto roles. Although this piece calls for only one scenic background it permits the stage director to exercise his talents to the utmost. Strauss, in this opera, as in 'The Rose Cavalier,' had the same advantage that Debussy had in 'Pelléas and Melisande,' and that all composers today have over those of earlier times; he had a libretto worthy of his music. Opera makers nowadays do not have to search in vain for a dramatist to collaborate with them. Debussy finds a Maeterlinck or a D'Annunzio and Strauss finds a Von Hofmannsthal ready and waiting. Composers today are not compelled, as Mozart and Weber were, to get along with inferior librettists, nor, as Wagner was, to write the books of their operas themselves."

Mr. Urban studies his color schemes with regard to the moving figures of the drama no less than with regard to the background, for stage decoration includes costuming as well as architectural and landscape design. Under his administration embroidered cloth and painted canvas on the Boston opera stage will have unity of color motive.

Several lower deck reforms, mainly in the disposition of the lighting of punishments, are announced.

The whole reorganization aims, like Mr. Churchill's other reforms, at running the navy on business lines.

## AUSTRO-GERMAN ACCORD IS STATED

NEW YORK—A Vienna despatch to the New York Sun says that a semi-official note has been issued in reference to the visit of Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg, the German imperial chancellor, to Count von Berchtold, the Austrian foreign minister, at the latter's country seat at Buchlau. The note says the exhaustive conversations which took place between the two statesmen resulted in a perfect mutual understanding on all pending questions of foreign policy, especially in regard to the near east.

According to a semi-official newspaper it is the object of both statesmen to maintain the status quo in the Balkans and strengthen Turkey.

## OUTLOOK GOOD FOR COAL SUPPLY

The outlook for a more plentiful supply of hard coal is brighter than it was a month ago, according to a bulletin just issued by the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

It goes on to say that hard coal receipts for Boston during the month of August were greater than for any month in previous years, though the city is nearly 250,000 tons of anthracite coal behind in her usual receipts by water and rail up to the present.

## HEADS OF SCHOOLS PREPARE FOR WORK

Final plans preparatory to the opening of schools in the city of Boston on Wednesday were made this afternoon at the meeting of the school board. This is the last meeting of the committee before the fall term opens.

Dr. Franklin B. Dyer, the new \$10,000 superintendent of schools, presided. With the exception of a few minor details Mr. Dyer has his course mapped out.

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## OVER 50,000 PUPILS GO BACK TO SCHOOL IN GREATER BOSTON

(Continued from page one)

hold economics, which is a new department this year, Jessie Barber and Fannie C. Hatch.

In Newton technical high school Walter F. Hall, Ernest Stevens and Dexter Cogshall are the new teachers in history. Franklin R. Dowd has charge of the modern language department. New teachers at Clifton grammar school are Blanche E. Curtis, Olive G. Carston and Ethel R. Weeks; Stearns school, Lester M. Lane and Mary C. Markham; Pierce school, Edwin B. Judd; Mason school, William H. Crafts; Hyde school, Ruth Batchelder and Jessie M. Lewis; Walcott school, Annie N. Nye and Emerson school, Mary G. Anderson.

At Watertown the school attendance at the opening is given by William H. Pierce, the superintendent, at about 1800. On account of the delay in procuring the necessary equipment for the new high school, the pupils returned to the old building where they will remain until about Jan. 1, 1913, when it is expected the new high school will be ready for occupancy. Nearly 230 pupils attended the opening of the high school. Few changes have occurred in the teaching staffs.

Brookline schools resumed with an attendance of about 3400 pupils. In that district there are 14 schools under the superintendency of George I. Aldrich.

At the Driscoll school an additional grade has been added, making a kindergarten and five grades all in that building.

At the high school there has been installed about \$4000 worth of electrical equipment for lighting and educational purposes. The apparatus in the electrical department has been augmented by the introduction of new wire apparatus, which makes the outfit one of the most modern in the vicinity of Boston.

The schools at Bedford, Maynard and Braintree opened today.

## CHILDREN TAKE TRIP IN AUTOS

Children in three touring cars left Farquhar road, South Boston today for a trip to New Downers Landing, given by Senator James F. Powers of South Boston. During the summer Senator Powers has taken 9000 children on similar outings.



## SOUTH AMERICANS ALREADY LONG ON THE WAY TO COMMERCE CONGRESS TO BE HELD AT BOSTON

Journey North of 75 Delegates Who Started Early Last Month Calls Attention to Transportation

### MUCH IS BEING DONE

Promised attendance of a large number of Central and South American business men at the international congress of chambers of commerce, and the fact that in order to reach Boston for the event late in September some of these delegates had to leave their homes two or three weeks ago, make the transportation facilities of the southern continent a subject of especial interest at this time. Hence present accommodations and works of development in progress and planned which mean much to many countries are dealt with in the accompanying special article.

With 75 of the most representative business men of Central and South America making ready to attend the fifth international congress of chambers of commerce, a number of the delegates having already arrived in the United States for that purpose, the question of railroad connections between the Latin-American republics and the sister nation this side of the Rio Grande looms large in travel and transportation circles.

As a matter of fact, although the congress to be held in Boston is still some weeks off, in order to get there by late September some of the commercial representatives had to leave home early in August. At the same time there has been a remarkable railroad development in the southern hemisphere within the last few years. And even while in most instances the ocean routes are still being pressed into service, today railroad connection between the two sections of America, of which the Panama Zone is the dividing line, is so advanced that it comes as a revelation to those who a decade ago or so were yet experiencing all that followed where mule-back riding was then the leading factor in getting about in the interior republics of South America.

### Canal's Influence

Without the Panama canal planned, pushed forward and ready to open its water gates in such record time as is now evident, there would still have been much railroad development in Latin-America during the years that the isthmian enterprise has been building. But it is equally certain that the promise of the canal spurred on an activity as extraordinary as the completion of the canal itself. All-America commerce-increase. The fact is patent that whatever railroad construction is now under way or is planned for the immediate or more distant future, the moving factor must be for years to come the trade possibilities of the Panama canal. Colon, on the Atlantic, Panama City, on the Pacific, are bound to become as magnets endowed with powers of attraction that neither ocean, river nor railroad traffic can successfully resist.

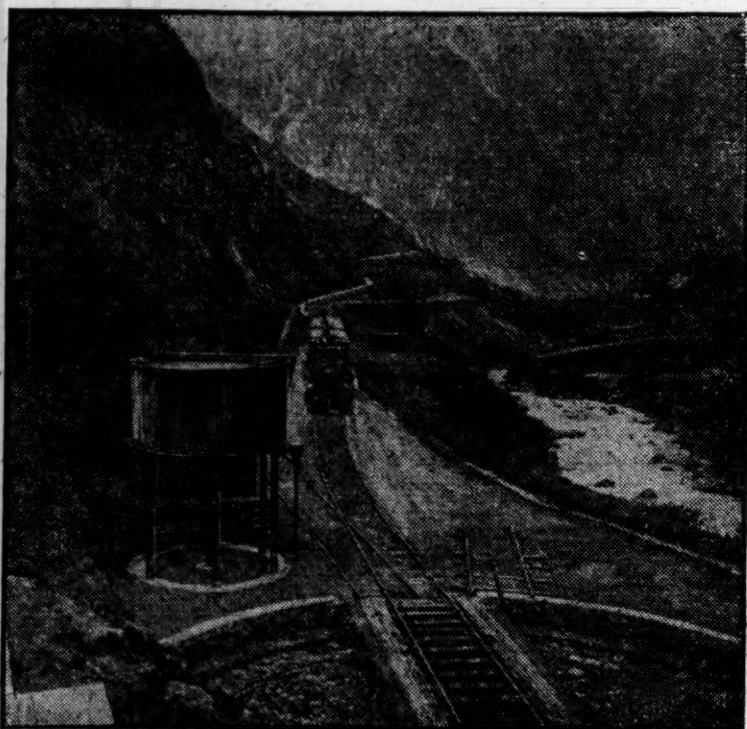
It is a great problem, so huge as to almost stagger the imagination, this question of complete conquest of Latin-American territories through the agency of transportation. Even to the degree that a most excellent beginning has been made, the builders of South American railroads to date had to surmount obstacles in many instances of herculean proportions. Let it be that the opening of the twentieth century has at its command machinery, ingenuity, money, such as perhaps were present in a far less degree when the transcontinental railroads of North America sprang into existence a generation or more ago. But engineers who have had to scale the Peruvian Andes, for instance, in order to carry the band of steel from Buenos Aires in the east to Santiago in the west; the traveler who, in crossing the southern continent over the Transandine railroad passes through a tunnel at an altitude of about 11,000 feet, are among those who realize the importance of South American railroading at present, even if it is a beginning that a decade or two hence must seem insignificant in view of the immense trade that by that time will have developed as a result of persistent effort to improve transportation facilities.

It is scarcely to be wondered that when the question of tolls came before the Congress of the United States, recently, every South American country with a coastline had its attention centered upon Washington. It may be doubtful whether or not the issue seemed to mean as much to the average American business man as it assuredly meant to South America, if current reports may be advanced as showing how Latin-America felt about it. In fact, nothing transpires today, be it legislation, control, methods for taking vessels through the canal, relationship between railroads and ocean steamships, but that South America in particular has its eyes wide open. The location of the Central American republics is such that, in the larger way, it is the southern sister nations that have most at stake.

When Secretary of State Knox went to Central America some months ago as the special representative of the President of the United States, he declared in addresses made in various places that the severing of the two continents at Panama meant a closer knitting together of the nations in the western world. But



View on new Madeira-Mamore railroad, constructed in Brazilian territory, on Bolivian border, and just opened officially



Rugged mountain and river country through which the Oroya railroad runs in Peru

even as the canal will bring the Americas nearer, without the cooperation of Latin-American railroad development no thorough unity can be had. It is because South America realizes that the completion of the Panama canal must also see many of the railroad enterprises finished that countries like Colombia, Bolivia, Peru, Chile, to mention but a few, are strenuously at work fitting link to link. Where only a few years ago doubters were not few as to whether the Pan-American railway would ever be completed, today there hardly remains a critic who does not admit that on this score the great railroad enterprise is, colloquially, "out of the woods."

### Countries' Development

In the development of Brazil and Argentina, railroad construction has so far played an important, but perhaps not the preeminent part. It comes as a matter of course that when these great nations added their hundreds upon hundreds of miles of railroad to whatever the rivers had to offer in natural transportation facilities, agricultural and commercial progress increased in due proportion. But with a coast line stretching for more than 2500 miles and facing the broad Atlantic, the Argentine considered that it had all it could attend to in the beginning of its commercial upbuilding to look east instead of the other way. That is, trade and traffic with Europe, more and better steamship connection with the old world, reducing the time of crossing between Buenos Aires and the leading European ports, these were specific aims of the Argentine.

To be sure, as the railroads increased in mileage, until at present no less than 17,000 miles are in operation, Argentina was made aware that without this development its export trade could not have been what it was. There had to be something back of Buenos Aires before this wonderful port city could count a population numbering 1,300,000 and still be growing faster than any city in the United States, except New York or Chicago.

But it is also to be recalled that in constructing railroads, Argentine had, perhaps, an easier task than any other nation south of Panama. While to some extent the builders of Brazil's 13,000 miles of railroads now in operation had other construction problems confronting

them, yet the hugeness of the country and its marvelous waterways place the Brazilian empire in a category by itself.

The one nation in South America territorially affected when Panama became an independent republic, Colombia, is evidently not going to let a golden opportunity slip by. Barring on both the Atlantic and the Pacific, with a territory as large as Texas, Kansas, Arkansas and Louisiana combined, containing a population of no more than 4,320,000 and conducting an annual foreign business of \$26,000,000, the country through which must lie the final section of the Pan-American railway in South America before it enters Panama is not going to stand in the way of all-rail traffic, north and south. There are other "missing links" in the Pan-American railway scheme which are scarcely less important to the successful termination of the enterprise. But just because Colombia is comparatively near the scene, where water transportation is to usher in a new era, it is especially interesting to take a look at this republic and see what it is doing in the matter of railroading.

### Building Westward

First it is important to know that where railroad building in South America is now a correlated proposition, with the coming Panama canal traffic construction takes its course westward largely, where it does not cut north and south. Westward here! is again the cry on the southern continent, as in former days it sounded the departure of the pioneers across the North American plains and mountains. To a great extent the most important construction under way is now diagonal, from southeast to northwest. Construction in Chile, Bolivia, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia must be placed in a category apart from what is meant to include the nations bordering on the Atlantic exclusively.

It is a curious illustration of the reversal of things how, when the Panama canal is opened the northbound traveler from Santiago, for instance, with his primary destination the Atlantic ocean, may be able to make the journey from Chile to Panama city by railroad where now the steamship is required, and Panama is crossed by rail. This means that where Colombia is now little more than a name to the northbound traveler,

the territory itself will have to be traversed in the future. It is not difficult to see how much better acquainted with each other Latin Americans dwelling on the west coast will become when there will be an uninterrupted rail connection. As for Colombia itself, the anticipated through-railway and the feeders that are sure to follow, must prove themselves solid pillars in its commercial structure as well as for its political security.

The 15 railroads now in operation in Colombia have a total length of about 625 miles. That seems little enough, even to a country which is just beginning to bestir itself. However, there are some extenuating circumstances to this apparent railroad backwardness. The peculiar geographical features of the republic have rendered construction not only very expensive, but very difficult. Some of the existing short lines have been as long as 30 years in the making.

American engineers who brook little interference as regards towering mountain or yawning abyss will, no doubt, think it curious that, since the roads finally were constructed, the work took so long. And yet, when once such experts arrive upon the scene they see without difficulty that the obstacles in Colombia were not of the ordinary kind. Recently, however, much better progress has been made upon new construction than used to be. It is true that the systems are still more or less disconnected, but one of the aims of the modern railroad activity in the country is to serve Bogota better, and before long the capital will be in much better touch with the outside world. Gradually the separate lines are working together toward the Pacific, but south and southeast there is an almost complete blank on the Colombian railroad map.

The Colombia railroad lines from Baranquilla to the south of Panama and Cartagena to the north, run inland from the coast and connect with the steam routes on the Magdalena river. The Santa Marta road also starts from the north coast and runs to the Fundacion river. These are the main outlets for the constantly increasing banana trade. The bay of Santa Marta is a safe anchorage all the year round with a wharf for the accommodation of the large steamers and a depth of water of 30 feet.

### Peru and Chile Stirring

A great deal is heard these days as to what Peru and Chile propose to do commercially when the Panama canal is opened. Heretofore, these Pacific coast republics have not entered very extensively into transatlantic trade. They have been difficult of reach from Europe, what with the necessity of either negotiating Cape Horn or cutting across the vast southern continent. Another way, however, is to tranship goods from Europe or the east coast of the United States at Colon, put the cargoes aboard steamers on the Pacific side of the isthmus, and then send them to their destination. Where it is a question of raw materials to be exported to the United States or Europe from Peru and Chile there is merely reversing the methods outlined above.

It is by fitting this road to that, connecting this South American country to the other, that a fairly intelligible survey may be had of present day transportation facilities on the southern continent and some concept formed as to correlative increase as it will come. The whole, naturally, is only possible because of the parts. With Colombia the key to the entire South American hinterland looking south from Panama, railroad construction in this all too long neglected territory has a meaning of much significance.

But both Peru and Chile are now active in railroad building while neglectful of nothing that will improve their Pacific coast shipping. And this in view of the known and realized fact that while the canal will open an ocean highway from east to west, and vice versa, trade facilities across South America itself will have to increase or there will not be the fullest possible development of the great countries concerned.

At the present time there is less than 40,000 miles of railroad in operation in South America. This mileage, as contrasted with the United States' 235,000 miles, does not seem very marked. Including all the Latin-American countries, there is, beside, just three times the area of the United States. Adding to the 40,000 miles of railroad in South America the less than 5000 miles of the rest of the Latin-American countries, excepting Mexico, which has nearly 10,000 miles, the total figure yet stands comparatively low beside the American republic furthest to the north.

But thousands of miles of new railroad construction is under way in the southern latitudes. The sporadic upheavals brought about by political changes are

### RAILWAY GARDEN RIVALRY IS ENCOURAGED BY NEW PRIZES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It was three years ago that the district railway gardening competition was started, and during that time the idea has so found favor with the railway employees that the directorate have extended the sum allowed for prizes from £37 to £43. The awarding of the prizes is governed by considerations including the difficulties associated with the position of the garden, and the size of the work undertaken.

These underground gardens have proved that the most successful are not by any means always those plots which seem the most promising as to position. Whitechapel, St. James park, and South Kensington take a high place in the prize list and these stations are among those offering the least opportunity for horticultural displays.

### ROYALISTS FROM PORTUGAL LEARN OF BRAZIL'S OFFER

(Special to the Monitor)

LISBON, Portugal—The Portuguese government has issued an official communiqué to the press, stating that the Brazilian government has informed the Portuguese and Spanish ministers in Rio de Janeiro that the Portuguese royalists now in Spain not only would be received in Brazil, but that the government would be willing to pay their passage money.

On reception of the proposal, the minister for foreign affairs telegraphed to the Portuguese minister in Rio, instructing him to thank the Brazilian government for its generous offer. It is hoped that this timely solution of the problem of the Portuguese emigrants in Spain will put an end to the coldness which has arisen on the subject between the Spanish and Portuguese governments.

### "MESSIAH" SUNG AT CANOBIE LAKE

CANOBIE LAKE, N. H.—At the closing concert Sunday evening in the music festival conducted here by E. G. Hood, Handel's "Messiah" was sung with orchestra and chorus and with Mrs. Williams, Miss Potter, Messrs. Althouse and Martin as soloists. There was an afternoon concert with a miscellaneous program, sung by the same principal artists. The performances of Saturday and Sunday were so well attended and so enthusiastically received that the promoters of them plan to hold a second festival in June, 1913.

**INVENTOR PASSES AWAY**  
PROVIDENCE—John Hope, inventor of the pantograph engraving machine and other devices used in copper-plate engraving, passed away at his home here Sunday.

becoming less, notwithstanding complete quiet is not yet an assured fact.

What is being contemplated in Bolivia alone, one of the very few countries on the American continent possessing no sea coast, would surprise those unacquainted with present day construction activity in South America. Bolivia, more so than any of its sister nations, perhaps, is the door, still quite unopened, for future traffic of goods and passengers from the east and the southeast to the west and northwest. The mineral wealth of the republic is such that in this respect alone railroad enterprises will be almost sure to prosper, notwithstanding it is the most sparsely populated of all the southern nations, considering size.

Bolivia is fortunate in having as neighbor to the east so enterprising a country as Brazil which, now that the Madeira-Mamore railroad was officially opened on Sept. 7, will provide a splendid transportation agency for the Bolivians as well as western Brazilians. It should inspire Bolivia to do all in its power to further promote railroad connection toward the northwest. The United States has shown its interest in the opening of the Madeira-Mamore enterprise by sending a representative of the Pan-American Union to the dedication exercises.

La Paz, the capital of Bolivia, today a city of about 30,000 people, will undoubtedly profit vastly from the railroad construction in Brazil. Isolated as the capital has virtually been from its more important neighbors, La Paz may confidently look forward to a largely increased population as the railway net spreads further and further around the country's borders, and within the land itself.

It bears strikingly upon the railroad situation in South America today that when the committee in charge of inviting the world to attend the fifth international congress of chambers of commerce at Boston received replies from South American commercial leaders, many regretted their inability to come because of distance involved and the time it would consume. That under such conditions about 75 delegates will be in Boston speaks volumes for the interests that bind these northern and southern continents. But it is no prohibitive utterance to say that had this congress been held two years hence, with the Panama canal in operation and new railroads of interior South America completed, where one South American business man is now coming to the commercial congress there would be ten. Little by little the connecting chain is being forged, however, and soon, with the Panama canal to facilitate transportation, the new all-America era will arrive to show, what extent trade and international affairs in the western hemisphere have interests in common.

## WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

It is early in the season to expect to find the new fall merchandise in the stores but not too early to want to find it, and fortunately, not too early to find it. The Jordan Marsh Company already is showing some of the most advanced styles in all its departments. Its buyers, sent out to all parts of the earth where they seemed most likely to find the best things the store could offer, have been lately returning and their purchases for the approaching winter are arriving on almost every ship. As soon as unpacked they are placed in the store, ready for inspection and purchase. This is particularly gratifying to those who, having spent the summer on the New England coast, in the pine woods of Maine or among the mountains of New Hampshire, are about to return to their homes in the West and South, or farther inland. Hundreds count on spending a few days in Boston before proceeding on their journey. By visiting this store they can at once see for themselves what the new fashions are and provide themselves with exclusive models in clothes, table linen, china, household linen, and furnishings. This is much more satisfactory than waiting for the information to penetrate beyond the fashion centers, getting them only after they have passed through several hands as it were, and having the goods picked over. Here are to be found things that will have no rivals. They come fresh, first hand, and are the pick of the lot.

Those living in Boston, also, will find it an advantage to buy now though they are planning to be here for some time. Is there anybody who is not interested in bringing down the high cost of living? Those who are interested in the problem are invited to visit the new Everybody's store to see what they can accomplish there. Everybody's store opened for business this morning in the building formerly occupied by Bagley's department store, 90 Tremont street and 8 Bosworth street. It has bought the Butler stock and will inaugurate its opening with special inducements to purchase. It will carry a stock of staple merchandise usually found in a well balanced department store of this type. The assortment of goods will be varied and is promised to be reasonable and reasonable. It will sell for cash only, regarding this as one way of bringing about that desired result, reduction of cost. Cash sales eliminate the necessity of hiring that army of workers that most stores employ for the accounting department. Legal trading stamps will be given. Every floor will have a bargain table and a feature in the millinery department will be hats at a moderate price. Of special importance is the co-operative grocery store at the foot of Bosworth street. It has been organized on the English Rochdale cooperative plan, which aims to deliver meats, groceries, vegetables, etc., to the purchaser at cost price.

The delivery service has been carefully planned. It will carry purchases amounting to over \$5 free to any part of New England, and purchases of \$1 free to any part of Massachusetts. New ideas in paper for fall decorations and party favors are being shown by the Dennison Manufacturing Company, in an exhibition opening today, at the store, 26 Franklin street. The opening of school and the resumption of business activities partially suspended during the summer have brought a return of interest in things indoors. The out-of-doors has been glorious but with the coming of snappy nights the lamp light with a book grows attractive, and the formally set dinner table with its pretty dishes and steaming foods seems more alluring than woods, fields, sea and sky. This turns the attention of the housewife to the condition of her cupboards and kitchen shelves, and this being so has led the Houghton & Dutton Company to hold an opening sale of china, glassware and crockery. It has been in preparation for months and special values have been secured for the event. Dinner sets are only a part of the attractive things offered, though they are shown in variety beginning with the inexpensive and leading up through the semi-porcelain to the porcelain and china. In addition to these are separate pieces and small sets, nut sets, cream sets, dessert sets, fish sets, water sets, etc. A cooking set is made up of Weller cooking ware, brown glaze lined with white porcelain. It contains 17 pieces including casseroles, bean pot and pudding dish. Chamber toilet sets come in a number of pretty designs.

The Henry Siegel Company store is seven years old and celebrates that fact today by beginning a big anniversary sale extending to all departments. The sales of this company are well known to the Boston purchasing public. The quality of goods and the values have brought patronage to hundreds who have patronized the store. These will at least be duplicated during the present sale and in certain instances exceed whatever has been offered in the past. The store on Washington street is in one of the busiest sections of the city's retail district. The firm congratulates itself on being a pioneer in many important things; first in being the first department store in Boston to occupy a modern building, and other things that have since been taken up by other stores. Conducting large stores in other cities, two in New York and one in Chicago besides the one here, gives the Henry Siegel Company a purchasing power which is out of the ordinary. This is used to the advantage of patrons.

The hat that has done duty all summer now looks greatly the worse for wear. It may have done very well in the country or by the sea, but bring it back to town and it is simply impossible. What to wear on the head during the next few weeks is therefore a pressing question. C. F. Hovey & Co. is undertaking to solve it by offering a lot of smart tailored hats for this very purpose. They can be bought for a small figure or more expensive styles may be chosen. Exclusive English models are shown in velvet, velour and stitched felt. To go with the hats are new importations of French kid, suede and English street gloves. A French suede kid is in the new velour finish that has a rich and pleasing effect. Every day new importations in velvets, velutinos, corduroys and costume velvets are being opened, also new fall weaves, designs and colors in other fabrics, combining in presenting one of the finest selections Hovey has every shown. For misses and children are dresses and coats that will be found most attractive.

For the next six days beginning with today, a saving can be made on fall garments by purchasing them of Meyer Jonasson & Co. Any fall suit, gown, coat, skirt or waist bought of it will be altered without charge. Or a garment will be made to your special measurements without charge of the measurements or alterations. This obtains for this week only and is offered solely to induce early shopping. The styles, the goods, the workmanship are guaranteed to be all that has made the firm noted.

Children, too, must have new millinery. The Gilchrist Company is showing a variety of new fall styles for little girls. They are in all the colors, including pink, ciel, brown, navy, red and black. The hats are mostly in felt and are trimmed with ribbons, flowers and small wings. No extra charge is made for trimming. It is necessary but to pick out the shape and select the coloring and the milliner will put the two together.

Thistle shoes are popular for school wear. They are of good style and serviceable quality. They are made in tan, patent leather, kid and calfskin.

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All the pretty stocks and embroidered collars, scarfs, waists and lingerie that have been carried by Mrs. George Chandler at her store in Winter street have been bought by Chandler & Co. of Tremont street and went on sale there at much reduced prices this morning. Mrs. Chandler has decided to sell out this part of her business and devote her whole time in the future to her rapidly growing corset business. She has carried a dainty selection of goods, and these articles all can be obtained for half price and less.

### TOUR OF ENGLISH UNIVERSITY MEN IN GERMANY ENDS

(Special to the Monitor)

MUNICH, Germany—The tour of the English university students in Germany has come to an end. The tour first originated in the desire of some German university men to repay the English universities for their hospitality two years ago, when a large body of German students visited England.

The English undergraduates visited Kiel, Berlin, Jena, Weimar and Munich. They were everywhere received with the kindest hospitality and shown at Kiel and Jena the traditional life of the German student, at Hamburg the docks and bourse and commercial institutions, in Weimar the Goethe and Schiller memorials.

In Berlin a luncheon was given by the party by the municipality, and in Munich, besides numerous entertainments and visits to the museums and galleries, lectures were delivered by leading members of the University of Munich, among which was one delivered in English by Professor Bonn, the director of the Handelshochschule in Munich. This lecture was of a political character and exposed the fallacies which create suspicion between two countries whose interests are identical.

### Y. M. C. A. CAMPAIGN IN LONDON

(By the United Press)

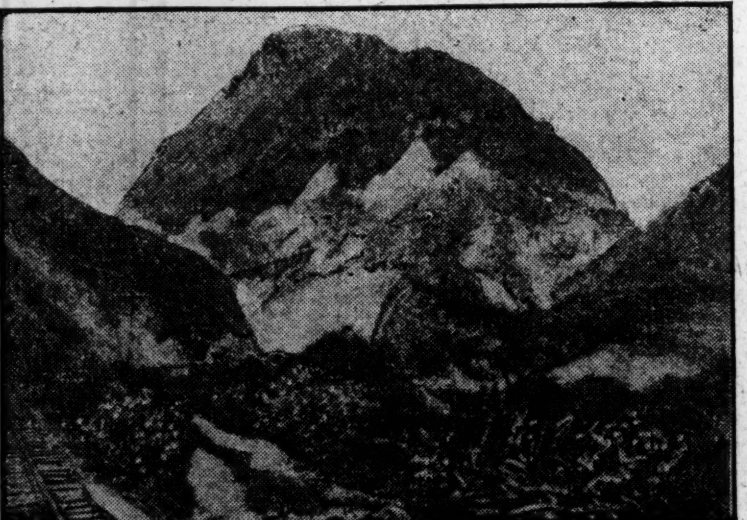
LONDON—Two Y. M. C. A. armies, the reds and blues, started a contest today to see which can first add 3000 new members to the organization. Each new member pays \$1.25 as entrance fee. The Y. M. C. A. wants the money for its new quarters in Tottenham Court road.

### AMUSEMENTS

**Royal Blue Line Motor Tours**  
From Hotel Brunswick  
Daily and Sunday, to Plymouth, Gloucester, Nahant, Concord, Lexington. All day 100-mile tours, \$5.00, including dinner; half-day 50-mile tours, \$2.50. Luxurious cars, expert guide drivers. Two-day tour to Newport and Narragansett Pier. Illustrated folders and tickets at Hotel and Travel Department, Monitor Office, and leading hotels and ticket agencies. Phone B. B. 4122.

**Gloucester & "North Shore"**  
Steel Steamers "City of Ann" and "City of Gloucester" leave North Side Central Wharf, foot of State St. Elevated Station, Boston, Wednesday night, Wed. Days 10 A.M., 2 P.M.; leave Gloucester 2:15 P.M. Sunday and Holidays leave Boston at 10:15 A.M.; leave Gloucester at 2:15 P.M. Good Music, \$5c each way. B. S. MERCHANT, Manager B. & G. S. Co.

**Follow The BLUE FLAG To NORUMBEGA**  
Autumnale on the Coast. Mats 3.30. Opens Daily 10 A.M.



Double zigzag track near Alausi on the Guayaquil & Quito railway in Ecuador



# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## STYLISH LONG COAT OF AUTUMN DOMESTIC ECONOMY TEACHING

Can be worn over any gown

Much progress made in England and Wales

THE long coat that can be worn over any gown is one of the thoroughly satisfactory garments. This one is smart in cut and style, yet quite simple, and it is adapted to any cloaking material. It can be made in the length illustrated or to cover the skirt entirely. Rough finished materials are fashionable and make handsome wraps of this sort. Diagonal chevrons are one of the fashionable materials that are durable at the same time, and for trimming, broadcloth, velvet and various contrasting materials will be used.

For the early season dark blue serge with collar of plaid taffeta would make a serviceable coat. Later heavier material will be desirable, and velvet makes a handsome trimming.

There is a great tendency toward belted effects this season, and this short belt arranged across the back is excellent when it suits the figure, but there are women to whom the long, unbroken lines are more becoming, and the coat is quite fashionable with the belt omitted.

It is very simple, involving only shoulder and under-arm seams, and the sleeves are cut in one piece each and joined to the arm-holes in what is known as the "set-in" manner.

For the 16-year size the coat will require 6 yards of material 27, 3 1/2 yards 44 or 52 inches wide with 1/2 yard 44 or 52 inches wide for the collar and cuffs.

The pattern 7543 is cut in sizes for girls of 16 and 18 years. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.



## CHERUIT COAT DESIGNS LIKED

Other late models from Paris

CHERUIT, who came into much prominence in the spring as the most ardent sponsor of the panier, appears to be following up this success by exceedingly clever coat designing for the fall season, and a number of the smartest limousine and street coats shown at the recent openings and in the various importing establishments were of her designing, says the New York Sun. One copied from a model in which she herself appeared recently, was altogether charming of its kind and will probably be too much copied for exclusiveness. It is in self-tone stripe velours: d. laine of a soft taupe color, the stripe being about like that of corduroy or a little wider. The coat is straight and long and fastens across the chest with three large velvet buttons. Above this a narrow collar of taupe velvet turns back over a second collar of the velours which forms a deep, rounded cape in the back, but is not visible from the front. From a point just below the bust the coat fronts curve away a little and reveal a loose waistcoat of velvet, which descends half way to the knees, like some of the Louis XV. waistcoats.

A velours de laine in stripe similar to this taupe but of medium tone vieux rouge was the material of a third coat on the somewhat severe lines of the two already described and here the relieving color appeared merely in a lining of oriental satin, whose red ground was figured in a design of deep blue.

This model was from Robert, who must be taken into account in any discussion of French coats nowadays, and there were several other coats to emphasize his claim to consideration. One in particular deserved praise. It was in velvet of a deep, rich prune color, the material being draped in most graceful lines, the flowing back caught up and held in slightly by a band of sable, while the long lines of the front drapery were unbroken. Sable trimmed the neck and bordered the draped sleeves.

This matter of drapery is as enormously important in the province of the coat, as in that of the frock skirt, and almost all of the handsomest evening and limousine coats depend much on drapery for their effects. Doeillet is very successful with such arrangements, and like all of his peers revels in the opportunities offered by the wonderful, supple velvets.

That this is to be a great velvet year seems to be established beyond the shadow of a doubt, and the embossed velvets are especially beloved of the cost-makers. They drape even better than the plain velvets and offer the contrast between satin ground and velvet design while retaining the one-tone coloring.

In taupe, again, a color insistently repeated in the autumn modes is a long draped coat of plain velvet with a double collar of moleskin, one part falling over the other, and each scalloped on its edges. The draped sleeve has a similar border of moleskin.

Black velvet coats, plain and embossed, are many, the preference in the handsomest models being apparently for the embossed.

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A REPORT issued by the chief woman inspector of the board of education deals with the progress made since 1907 in teaching competent housekeeping in nearly 3000 centers throughout England and Wales, writes a Monitor contributor. The lessons in domestic subjects usually comprise both theory and practice. The number of students in a class never exceeds 18, and their initiative is encouraged by various experiments.

At the Folkestone center, during their third course of instruction, a shilling is given to two girls who plan out a dinner together, for four persons, buy the necessary articles during the week, bring them to the class, where they cook and serve the dinner and submit their account.

The report says: "The public who were prejudiced against the teaching of domestic subjects are realizing the practical value of this instruction." Head teachers, it says, constantly mention instances where fathers have called to thank them for allowing their daughters

to attend the classes, as it has made them so practical at home.

Great Yarmouth has instituted "dinner courses" in the summer, which the older girls attend. They have to prepare and serve a dinner, think out menus, prepare shopping lists, make cakes and pickles, and then the younger girls who have joined in the dinner for 3d. each, stay and wash up. "Several applications for instruction in cooking," says the report, "have been received in respect of boys. In a small mixed country school lately, where cookery classes were being organized for the first time, five of the biggest boys clamored to be allowed to join. These were boy scouts, as it appears that to be a boy scout of the second class a knowledge of how to cook meat and potatoes in a tin pan is required, while to be a first class scout it is necessary to do quite advanced things, like porridge and soup." The report concludes: "The amount of reform accomplished in the last few years is really remarkable. The whole question of domestic subjects is now regarded from a different point of view."

## SUPPLY NOT UP TO THE DEMAND

Food production fails to keep up with population

IT IS believed that the public has begun to realize that the high cost of living, especially as to prices for food, is mainly due to a shortage in the supply as compared with previous years—at least when account is taken of the growth in population. Much has heretofore been said of the tariff, the trusts, the cold storage system, and the increased production of gold, as main causes. A writer in Harpers Weekly observes, however:

"Just once in a great while you hear some simple-minded fellow intimate that the price of food, like the price of anything else, may possibly be governed by the old fashioned law of supply and demand—that if there are more people in the country than there used to be and the increase in farm production hasn't been proportionate, prices are bound to rise."

"There's nothing spectacular about such a theory if, indeed, it can be called

## TRIED RECIPES

### CODFISH AND CREAM

IN THE preparation of codfish and cream there are two extremes to be avoided: you do not want mush, and you will not accept hard, salty lumps of fish swimming in a cream sauce. By following the recipe here given you will avoid the undesirable and secure a cheap but always desirable dish. If you use very dry fish it would be better to soak it before boiling.

Pick up into small pieces two cups of salt codfish, being careful to remove all the bones. Wash in cold water and drain. Put in a saucepan, cover with cold water and let it come to a boil, then drain again. With the fish put 1 1/2 pints of fresh milk, thicken with two tablespoonsful of flour stirred smooth in cold milk. When it boils remove from the fire, add a piece of butter the size of a hen's egg and serve.

### DAINTY BOILED FISH

A cod or haddock fish weighing five pounds should be boiled about 20 minutes. Take it out and flake it, removing all bones. Mix until smooth, two spoonfuls of butter and one of flour, add one half pint of milk or cream (the latter is better), pour this over the fish and bake.

### FISH RAMEKINS

Make one cup of white sauce from cream and water in which any nice white fish has been boiled, add salt and pepper, one beaten egg-yolk, two cups of cold fish flaked, put in buttered ramekin dishes, cover with buttered crumbs. Set ramekins in a pan of water. Bake. Garnish with a bit of watercress inside a ring of white of egg.

FINNAN HADDIE (DELMONICO STYLE) Wash the fish and soak for half an hour in cold water, skin side up. Drain and cover with boiling water and let stand five minutes. Drain again carefully, remove the skin and bones and place the fish in a buttered serving dish. Pour over it a white sauce, cover with buttered crumbs and bake in a hot oven long enough to brown the top.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

### STEAMED CHICKEN

Clean as usual for roasting; after putting in the bread dressing, wrap the prepared fowl in a piece of cheesecloth and fasten it snugly. Steam steadily until it seems tender when the joints are dressed; this will take from two to four hours, according to the age of the bird. Should a brown finish be preferred rub the flesh all over with soft butter, dredge with flour, place in a dripping pan in a very hot oven just long enough to color.

### CLAM SOUP

Twenty-five clams, one quart of water, three pints of milk, one fourth teaspoonful of pepper, 1 tablespoonful of butter six rolled crackers one half teaspoonful of salt. Chop the clams and put them into a saucepan with the strained juice; add the water and let it come to the boiling point; skim it and add the milk, which has been heated. Boil for 10 minutes, then add the butter, seasonings and rolled crackers. Serve very hot.—Ladies Home Journal.

a theory, nothing which shows any great profundity of economic thought on the part of the man who brings it forward. That probably accounts for its lack of popularity. Surely, in explanation of so important a development there must be other things than the mere fact that demand has outrun supply. And how about this matter of demand and supply, anyway? Population has increased, of course, but is it true that production hasn't? Cutting out the generalities, how about present production of wheat and corn and food animals in comparison to what it was, say, ten years ago?

"Well, in the first place, let's take this matter of population and get it down in figures. According to the census in 1900, there were 75,994,575 persons in the United States. In 1910 there were 92,174,515—a gain of 21 per cent. By that amount, therefore, it is fair to figure, the country's consumptive needs were increased, at least so far as food is concerned.

"While this increase of 21 per cent in the demand was going on was there a corresponding gain in supply?

"The figures show that there was not. Take wheat, for instance, the most important of all foods. The biggest wheat crop we ever raised in the United States was back in 1901. For the period between 1900 and 1904 the average wheat crop was 626,000,000 bushels. That was a gain of less than 9 per cent. And during the past three years the crop has averaged only a little above the average for the 1900-1904 period. So far as wheat production is concerned, therefore, we have been practically standing still.

"With corn we have done a little better, though here, too, the percentage of increase in production has been decidedly less than the percentage of increase in the country's population. Back in 1902 and 1903 we raised about as much corn as during any one of the last three or four years except 1910. Average up the yield of corn for the past five years, and for the five years before that, and what do we find? From 1902 to 1906, an average of 2,574,000,000 bushels. From 1907 to 1911, an average of 2,640,000,000 bushels. That represents a gain of less than 3 per cent."

## BANDEAUX FOR EVENING WEAR

Pretty and becoming ornaments

THE bandeau is now an important part of the evening toilette. It "caps the climax," so to speak, by completing the general scheme of the costume. After the dress for festive occasions has been selected, next in importance are the accessories which produce a harmonious costume.

A beautifully dressed coiffure adds more to the appearance than anything else, hence every one should have a goodly supply of bandeaux.

This season a great variety of these attractive adornments for the hair appears in the exclusive shops.

Since the hair is simply dressed, bandeaux are especially becoming, giving the head a pretty contour and a certain ornateness.

One of the most effective bandeaux is the band of net embroidered with crystal beads, says the New York Press. If arranged to produce a Grecian effect, there is nothing more attractive. This bandeau is especially appropriate for the frock of white with crystal trimming.

For those who prefer more vivid coloring there are fascinating bandeaux of oriental embroidery. Some of these are richly studded with colored jewels or pearls. Embroidery can be bought in remnants, gathered in at each end and fastened with a hook and eye.

When worn with gowns introducing rich coloring an ornament for the hair of this type is wonderfully artistic. For the dainty Dresden china maid there is the lovely garland of tiniest pink silk rosebuds to twine among her golden tresses. Each bud is made of

## Warner's Rust-Proof Corsets

Are the Authoritative Styles

To-Day is Sept. 9  
AUTUMN OPENING

THE latest original styles for Fall and Autumn dress can be seen in all the stores.

Be Sure You See the  
Warner Models

Originated to accord with the latest dress tendencies of the coming season. New features and designs for every figure. Low bust and longer skirts than ever.

The Height of  
Corset Excellence

You can form some idea of the style from the illustrations, but you must see the corsets themselves to fully appreciate them. Wear the proper model for your figure and feel the Warner standard of quality and comfort.

At All the Stores

\$1.00 to \$5.00 Per Pair

SECURITY Rubber Button Hose Supporters attached

Every Pair Guaranteed



## APPLE ODOR

Your long-closed house will doubtless smell close and musty when you return from your summer vacation. Throw some fresh apple peelings on the hot kitchen range, or put them in a pan over the gas stove, says a contributor to Good Housekeeping. Let these peelings remain until they turn brown and shrivel. They will give out a delicious fragrance of roasted apple, and this sweet-scented air will rise and float up through all the open rooms and drive out and away every bit of the unpleasant stuffy odor.

A great many people anticipate with pleasure the quiet hour in their homes with their favorite newspaper after a busy day.

Those Who Can Spend This Evening  
Hour With the Monitor Have an  
Especially Good Newspaper Treat

WHEN you finish reading the Monitor each day you not only have a panorama of the world's real news, but you have at your disposal clear-cut, calm and constructive editorial discussion of the big subjects which are before the public nationally, internationally and locally. You see nothing in the slightest degree offensive in any part of any issue of the Monitor and all its contents are wholesome, interesting and entertaining to all intelligent newspaper readers no matter what their station or occupation.

Read the Monitor for all that is best in  
newspaper standards.

2 Cents the Copy—At All Newsstands

## BEAUTY OF BIRCH

In such rooms as bedrooms, small sitting-rooms and reception rooms, says the New Haven Journal Courier, red birch left in its natural state and treated in soft tone effects is as mellow and fine as old mahogany.

## CLOTHES OF THE SCHOOL GIRL

Tailored suit comes first on the list

THE tailored suit, or its counterpart the long coat, is the first consideration for the school girl who desires a good looking out-door costume to be worn on gala occasions, and whether it be suit or wrap is left to her discretion. For the very young girl the Norfolk suit of shepherd's plaid is undoubtedly chic, says the New Orleans Picayune. The skirt may be made in combination with a blouse of the same material serving as a one-piece frock when the coat is removed.

The older girl will want a more elaborate affair though a well-tailored three-piece suit will serve her purpose admirably. If the long coat is chosen any style of frock may be worn beneath, suiting the occasion. The covert coat is a new development of the long wrap, this coat is generally in three-quarter length. A new model is 28 inches in front tapering to a 42-inch point in back, it is straight and almost seamless with a kimono sleeve set into an extended shoulder, the sleeve in three-quarter length and finished with a deep cuff.

The moderately wide revers extend to the waist line where the coat fastens with a frog. With this costume a simple yet dressy hat will be worn, a hat which will stand the vicissitudes of several months wear "for best" and will look little the worse for it. A hat of broad brimmed velours turned sharply up at the left side with a huge ribbon dahlia in a shade contrasting will be desirable. Or a close fitting affair of velvet with a single white cockade as trimming will serve the purpose. Suitable gloves, a pair of heavy dark ones and one pair of white will be required as well as high buttoned shoes.

The school room requires a costume of its own. Here the skirt and separate

blouse can be worn, but a simple smartly tailored frock will be a welcome addition. A neat design for this frock is of seal brown serge made to fasten from the coat like revers to the hem, slightly at the left side of the front, with large buttons covered with the material. The sleeves are long and set without fullness into the armhole and finished with cream linen cuffs, a collar of the same finishes the neck and adds the necessary light bit to an otherwise somber frock.

About the waist various belts may be worn to add variety, while stout tan shoes will complete the costume.

The small girl in the boarding school will find the blue serge skirt and Norfolk or middie blouse a boon. The present fashions admit of many adaptations of this convenient costume, all of which are unusually suitable and becoming.

## COST OF LIVING

Some interesting figures showing to what an extent the cost of living has increased in recent years, are given in the monthly journal of the British Steel Smelters Trade Union, says a Monitor contributor. The table gives the cost of a weekly supply of certain groceries obtained by the family of one of the officials of the union from cooperative stores in the years 1900, 1904 and 1912. The total cost in June, 1900, amounted to 7s. 3d., and in April, 1904, to 7s. 8d., whilst in July, 1912, it had risen to as much as 9s. 3d., the increase in 12 years being thus 27 1/2 per cent. In considering these figures it should be noted that store prices in 1900 were slightly greater than those of private traders, whilst at the present day they are never higher and sometimes a little lower.



## BOSTON MEN LEAVE TO ATTEND MEETING OF COTTON EXPERTS

Many Boston men left today for New London, Conn., where the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers opens its ninety-third semi-annual meeting this evening.

Among the party were Edwin F. Greene, president of the association; C. H. Woodbury, secretary; Franklin W. Hobbs, Charles E. Hodges and Albert L. Scott, all of whom will make addresses. The committee on meeting consists of Grosvenor Ely, chairman; C. S. Bartram, E. S. Boss, W. Irving Bullard, John Eccles, R. H. I. Goddard, Jr., John E. Kendrick, Harold Lawton, James R. MacColl, Joseph Merriam, J. R. Montgomery, Walter T. Phipps and Harold C. Whitman. All resolutions will be referred to the following committee: Franklin W. Hobbs, chairman; William R. Butler, Frederick A. Flather, Lyman B. Goff, S. Harold Greene, George N. Montgomery, W. Franklin Shove and Ridley Watts.

### Governor Baldwin to Speak

NEW LONDON, Conn.—The semi-annual meeting of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers will open here tonight. The evening will be taken up by an address of welcome from the city by Mayor Bryan Mahan and one from the state by Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin. The response will be made by Franklin W. Hobbs of Boston, who will be followed by Edwin F. Green of Boston, president of the association.

During the convention the pair of three year golf cups offered in 1910 by the board of government will be played for. There will also be a tennis doubles tournament. The forenoon of each of the four days will be given over to business and the afternoons to recreation.

## NEWS BRIEFS

### STATE NOW HAS 1000 BANKS

ST. PAUL.—The O'Connor Brothers' State bank of Renville is the one thousandth state bank organized in Minnesota. It was authorized recently by the state bank examiner. Although the number of banks chartered has reached 1000, there are only 750 still doing business.

### LIBRARY PLANS ARE REJECTED

ALBANY, Ore.—The plans adopted by the local library board for the Carnegie library in this city have been disapproved by the Carnegie board and it will be necessary to revise the plans in accordance with this board's proposals. The Carnegie board disapproved a plan for an auditorium in the structure, and also objected to the proportionate width and depth of the building.

### GOOD ROAD INTEREST GROWS

MINNEAPOLIS.—J. H. Mullen, assistant state highway engineer, estimates that 100 miles of permanent state highway will be built under the Elwell act in 1913, and that the adoption at the coming election of the proposed constitutional amendment increasing the state tax for road purposes to one mill would result in the building of thousands of miles of state roads in the near future.

### OXFORD PROFESSOR BUYS LAND

FREDERICKTON, N. B.—Dr. L. P. Jacques, professor of philosophy at Oxford University, has purchased the Belyea property at Gagetown, Queen's county, and will settle two of his sons on the property and start them as farmers and fruit growers.

### COLLEGE TO EXHIBIT CATTLE

SACRAMENTO.—The University of California farm at Davis, Yolo county, will have one of the largest livestock and dairy exhibits at the state fair, which opens on Sept. 14. The state has made careful selection in getting the cattle for the Davis school, as the exhibition is being looked upon as one of the most complete stock entries on the grounds.

### FARMERS ORGANIZE BUREAU

PEORIA, Ill.—What will be known as the Peoria county farm bureau was organized with E. A. Jones of Dunlap president at the annual picnic of the Peoria county grange held at Alta recently. The object of the new organization is to improve crops and the breeding and raising of cattle and horses. A farm manager will be employed, whose duty it will be to analyze the soils, and every means will be adopted to promote better crops and preserve the life of the soil.

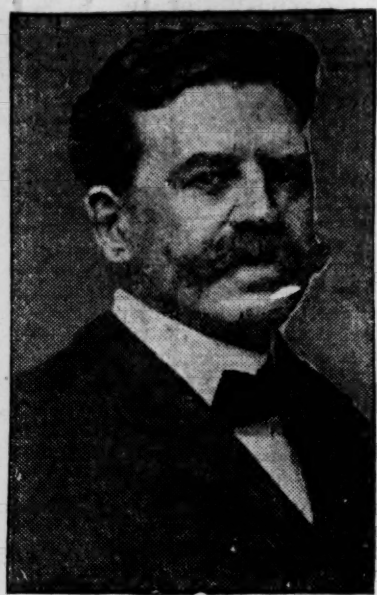
### ASK FOR EXHIBIT BUILDING

AUBURN, Cal.—The directors of the Auburn Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting held recently, endorsed the proposition of having a county exhibit building at Roseville, and passed a resolution asking the board of supervisors to appropriate the sum of \$5000 for that purpose.

### CITY WORK TO COST \$4,052,000

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Improvement work of various kinds, in course of construction or prospective, amounts to a total of \$4,052,000. This includes \$1,000,000 for the drainage of Fourches, \$1,500,000 for the Rock Island freight terminals and shops at Biddle in the southern suburbs, \$800,000 for street improvement, \$400,000 for the new court house, \$500,000 for the new city market, \$200,000 for additional roads leading into the city, \$136,000 for a new department store, and \$100,000 for a new packing plant.

## Boston Cotton Expert Who Will Take Part in Meeting To Be Held at New London



C. J. H. WOODBURY  
Secretary of National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

## WESTWOOD HOLDS FAIR SATURDAY

WESTWOOD.—The annual fair of the Westwood grange will be held Saturday on High street, near the town hall. The hall will be given over to the exhibition of the vegetables, fruits, preserves, fancy work, flowers and the like. The poultry exhibit will be so large that a tent will be necessary. The field exhibits and events will be in an adjacent lot.

A midway has been planned by Mrs. E. H. Childs.

Special features will be a horse show, cattle show and athletic sports. The general committee consists of William H. McLaren, chairman; H. L. Crane, secretary, and Mrs. George T. Rice.

## WORKERS PLAN SUNDAY PARADE

About 20,000 persons are expected to take part in a parade in Boston next Sunday, plans for which are now being made by members of the Industrial Workers of the World. It is said that William D. Haywood and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn will be among those to address the gathering on Boston Common immediately following the parade, which is designed to be a protest against the imprisonment of Joseph V. E. E. and Arturo Giovannitti, the Lawrence strike leaders.

## COAL RECEIPTS SHOW BIG GAIN

Receipts of coal at Boston for the month of August total up 187,984 tons, making it one of the largest amounts brought here in any one month in the history of the port. These figures include both the coal brought in by sea and rail. It is a gain of 30,957 tons over August of 1911.

## FLOWER SHOW IS ON IN WAKEFIELD

WAKEFIELD.—Several hundred amateur gardeners have exhibits in the town's first free flower show, which is being held today in G. A. R. hall, under the management of the Wakefield Improvement Association. Mrs. Mary E. Kirk, Miss Clara L. Brownell, Mrs. Frank T. Woodbury, President J. J. Round and H. A. Simonds are in charge. Prizes will be awarded in 40 classes.

## SEEK PLACES IN PUBLIC LIBRARY

Examinations this morning at the Boston public library were taken by 20 college graduates, 18 women and two men, candidates for some of the higher positions in the library service, in grade B, which carry a minimum yearly salary of \$624.

Otto Fleischer, assistant librarian, was in charge.

## MEMPHIS NOW SURE OF \$500,000 COLLEGE

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Application for a charter for the William R. Moore School of Technology has been filed in the office of the county register, says the News-Semitar. This is the first definite step toward the establishment of the university which will be erected and maintained in Memphis at an expenditure of \$500,000. As soon as the charter is granted by the secretary of state the trustees of the fund will organize, select a site, and the erection of the university buildings will be begun.

The charter filed by Assistant City Attorney Leo Goodman, representing the trustees, sets forth that the object of the corporation is "to make effective the objects and purposes of the late William R. Moore of Memphis, Tenn., which objects and purposes are stated in his will as follows: 'The objects and purposes of such

## BOSTON CAPITAL IN COLD STORAGE PLANT

Boston capital is said to be interested in the formation of the New England Cold Storage Company, which has just been incorporated under Massachusetts laws with a capital of \$900,000.

The plan of the company is to build a big storage plant for general purposes in Maine. T. E. Libby, president of the Lane-Libby Fisheries Company of Boothbay, Me., is the leading factor in the corporation and the others are Robert E. Goodwin and Joseph O. Proctor of Boston.

## TRAFFIC MEN TO MEET IN SEATTLE

SEATTLE.—The fifty-seventh annual meeting of the American Association of General Passenger and Ticket Agents will be held here Thursday and Friday. This is the first time the convention has been held in the Pacific Northwest. A special train for the members left the new passenger terminal of the Chicago and Northwestern railway in Chicago Sunday and will arrive in Seattle Thursday morning.

C. A. Cairns, general passenger and ticket agent of the Chicago & Northwestern railway is president of the association, which is the oldest traffic organization in the world, having been organized in 1855. William Sproule, president of the Southern Pacific Company at San Francisco, will address the association.

The hosts of the association are A. C. Johnson, passenger traffic manager, and C. A. Cairns, general passenger and ticket agent of the Chicago and Northwestern railway; G. H. MacKae, general passenger agent, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha railway, and A. M. Cleland, general passenger agent, Northern Pacific railway.

## ILLINOIS CENTRAL BUYS EQUIPMENT

CHICAGO.—More than \$5,000,000 is being expended by the Illinois Central railroad for new equipment.

Orders are now being filled for 80 locomotives, including 50 of the Mikado type, 20 of the Pacific type and 10 switch engines.

Orders for additional passenger equipment include nine chair cars, four diners, one parlor observation car, three ordinary parlor cars, four cafe coaches, 26 baggage cars, 10 partition coaches, nine combination baggage and passenger cars and 17 mail cars.

Arrangements also have been made for purchasing 2500 coal cars.

## COL. MORTON TO INSTRUCT MILITIA

Col. Charles J. C. Morton, U. S. A., has been designated by the war department to be the inspector and instructor of the Massachusetts militia, to fill the place of Capt. George C. Marshall, U. S. A., who has been with the Massachusetts troops for the last two years.

With the exception of Gen. Nelsen A. Miles who was detailed to the state by the war department during the administration of Gov. William A. Douglas, Colonel Morton is the highest ranking officer to be assigned to such duty in New England.

## WORK ON CUSTOM HOUSE TOWER

Steel work for the tower of the custom house will go up this week, and it is expected the tower of the remodeled structure will be completed before the remainder of the building is ready for occupancy.

New foundations have been laid to strengthen the old portions of the structure, and it is believed that these will not be finished before two years. The main foundations for the new tower are done.

## DICKINSON HOMESTEAD BURNS

GRANBY.—The Elisha Dickinson homestead at Cold Spring was destroyed by fire Sunday evening, together with a barn and several outbuildings. The house was a landmark in this vicinity, was more than 100 years old and was occupied by George Dwyer and family and John Bryant. It was owned by the Charles C. Ball estate. The loss is estimated at about \$6000.

## NEW BATTLESHIP TO BE EQUAL OF MOST POWERFUL BRITISH VESSEL

WASHINGTON.—The new battleship Pennsylvania, the only one authorized by Congress at the last session, will be fully as large as the great battleship which the British government has just ordered, according to plans of the naval general board.

Its displacement will exceed 30,000 tons, which is about equal to the addition of a good-sized cruiser's displacement to the biggest ship the United States now has afloat.

An effort will be made to get out the advertisements calling for bids for the construction of the ship before Congress meets in December.

The ship will be about 630 feet in length, 102 feet beam and 26 to 28 feet draft. Crude oil will probably be relied upon for fuel.

## POWER COMPANIES IN PENNSYLVANIA PLAN HUGE MERGER

KITTANNING, Pa.—A gigantic electric power project is under way and several big financial concerns are interested in it. Three companies, according to reports, are back of the project. The Kittanning Water Power Company and the Clarion Water Power Company and the Butler Water Power Company. Surveys have been made, charter rights have been obtained and much property has been purchased already, according to reports, says the Pittsburgh Gazette-Times.

It is said that the financial interests backing the Pittsburgh, Shawmut and Northern Railroad Company and the West Penn. Railway Company are to finance the new project, which, it is reported, contemplates expenditure of almost \$150,000,000.

The fact that the West Penn. Railway Company, which is backed by the Kuhn interests of Pittsburgh, recently bought the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Valley Street Railway Company, operating between Leechburg and Apollo, and also the Kittanning Electric Light Company and the Kittanning Street Railway Company, adds credence to the reports.

The three power companies, it is said, are composed of 27 organized companies, some of which are in active operation, and all have state charters. Options have been obtained for enormous reservoirs on Cowanshannock creek and Crooked creek, and many fertile farms have been purchased. Thousands of acres, it is reported, will be inundated for the new project.

The electric power will supply all western Pennsylvania and will be distributed by means of high voltage wires and cables. It is reported that a 60-foot dam will be erected across Cowanshannock creek near here. Many other streams in Clarion, Butler and Armstrong counties will be dammed up, it is said.

## TOWN IS MOVED TO TOLEDO, O.

TOLEDO, O.—As an official opening of the regular fall moving season, the entire village of Bay Mills, Mich., has just been moved by the Ohio Wrecking Company of this city.

More than 100 houses of the town that once boasted a population of 4000 have been removed from the former town site and brought to Toledo. The lumber taken from the wrecked houses was shipped to the yards of the local wrecking company on Summit street.

## NEW SCHOOL IN ATHOL OPENED

ATHOL.—The new eight room Ellen M. Bigelow school on the Riverbank lot has been placed in use. The architects of the building were Funk & Wilcox. The members of the school committee have had general charge of the erection of the building.

The committee consists of Fred W. Lord, chairman, A. N. Ellis, W. S. Hinman, A. J. Raymond, Almond Smith and Fred H. Lee.

## AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The private Pullman car Westmoreland, occupied by Henry C. Frick and party, passed through Boston over the Mellen line this morning en route from Frides Crossing to New York city.

The New York, Chicago & St. Louis railway private car 26, occupied by Albert W. Johnson and family passed through Boston over the Boston & Maine road this noon on the way from Cleveland, O., to Portland, Me.

The Boston & Albany road's composite engine Berkshire left South station at 11 o'clock this morning for a trip over the Saxtonville branch; in the service of Mr. Furber of the legal department.

The Boston & Maine road provided extra equipment attached to their 10 o'clock a. m. Portland express from North station today, for the accommodation of the Portland Railway and Steamship Traffic Association en route to Portland, Me.

Charles S. Mellen, president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, is expected to arrive with a party at the South station by special train tonight from New Haven.

## MALDEN AND EVERETT HAVE TRANSFER PLAN

A mass meeting of citizens of Malden and Everett will be held tonight in Assembly hall at the Malden Auditorium to draw up a petition to be presented to President Bancroft of the Boston Elevated and to the railroad commissioners asking modifications in the method of transferring passengers from elevated trains to Malden and Everett cars at the Sullivan square terminal.

Beriah G. Underwood of Malden has prepared plans for the elimination of the overhead transfer bridges at the terminal, now used by Malden and Everett passengers, which he says can be accomplished with little expense to the railroad.

Mayor George L. Farrell of Malden, Mayor James Chambers of Everett and members of the city governments of both cities will attend.

## MILTON EXPECTS GAIN IN SCHOOLS

MILTON.—The public schools will open Wednesday. It is expected that there will be a gain in attendance, but no overcrowding is anticipated. Last year the schools opened with a registration of 1310, and at the close it was in the neighborhood of 1350.

Among the new instructors will be Frank M. Marsh, superintendent, who was elected this summer to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Asher J. Jacoby, who left Milton to become superintendent of schools in Elmira, N. Y.

There will be three new teachers, William G. Crommett of Shirley, at the High school; Miss Rachel A. Shapleigh of East Milton, at the Glover school and Miss Helen G. Pepper of Dorchester at the Belcher school.

In addition to the new teachers, there will be two transfers, that of Miss Helen F. Duncan from the Tucker school to the Belcher school and Miss Annie N. Little from the Wadsworth to the Tucker school.

## GREAT SCHOOL JUBILEE PLANNED

PITTSBURGH.—In preparation for the jubilee of the Pennsylvania State Sunday School Association to be held at Philadelphia Oct. 8 to 11, plans are being made for the greatest meeting of religious organizations ever held in the state.

The association will celebrate its 50 years of organization and it is expected that thousands of people will attend from all parts of the state.

During the half century of the association's existence its membership has increased from 900 to an enrolment of more than 1,000,000, which means that for every four people in the state one is a member of a Sunday school.

## STANFORD OWNS FINE LIBRARY

PALO ALTO, Cal.—With many new books added during the summer months, Stanford University now claims one of the best equipped libraries for university students.

Among the books is a copy of Dante's "Divine Comedy," in one volume, bound in metal. The edition is known as the Monument edition and was first printed in 1911 as a memorial of the union of Italy.

Other valuable additions are "Espana Sagrada" and Jarbot's collection of books on the French revolution.

## CLAIM STRIKE IS ENDED

LOWELL.—The strike of weavers and nappers in the Appleton mills, according to the mill officials, is ended. The officials maintain that on Friday and Saturday they had enough applicants to fill the vacancies. Members of the I. W. W. say that the strike is not over and that not enough skilled weavers can be obtained by the company. A detail of police was ordered to report at the mill gates this morning.

## GOVERNOR JOHNSON IN MICHIGAN

DETROIT, Mich.—Governor Johnson will make an address today to the employees of an automobile factory, go to Port Huron by trolley this afternoon and return to Detroit to speak before a Progressive gathering tonight.

## CORPORATIONS ARE DILATORY

TOLEDO, O.—Eighty-five corporations of Toledo have failed to comply with the law requiring a return of property to the board of review before Sept. 1, and are liable for 50 per cent penalty for this failure to report.

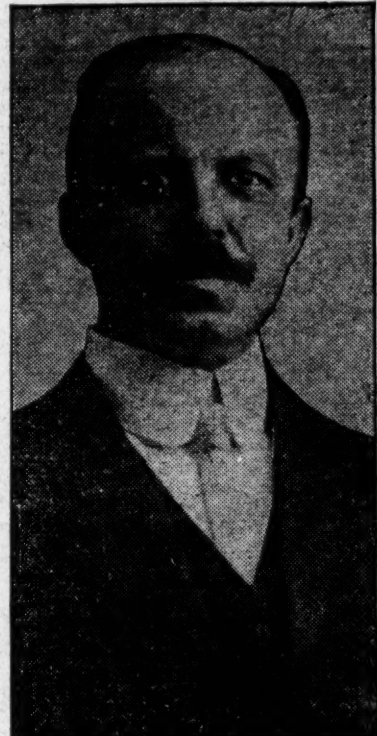
## EASTERNERS INVEST IN OREGON TIMBER LANDS

PORTLAND, Ore.—In the last few weeks there has been unusual activity in timber lands in Oregon. It is estimated that between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 has been invested in Oregon timber, the larger part of which being eastern capital.

The Crossett Timber Company has taken over a large tract in Clatsop county from the Blodgett Company, Limited, for a consideration said to be approximately \$1,500,000.

An immense tract of timber in Tillamook county is being negotiated for by a Louisiana syndicate of timbermen. This deal involves a consideration of over \$2,000,000.

## LEAVES BOSTON PULPIT TO EDIT CHURCH PAPER



REV. C. D. GRAY  
Pastor of Stoughton Street Baptist church

The Rev. Clifford D. Gray has resigned the pastorate of the Stoughton Street Baptist church to become associate editor of the Standard in Chicago, a Baptist publication. He has served as pastor here since April, 1905, when he came from Port Huron, Mich. He is a native of Somerville.

Dr. Gray was offered the presidency of Shurtleff College, Ill., but declined. He has held the longest pastorate at the Stoughton Street church. With his family he will go to Chicago early in October.

## KANSAS TO HAVE MODEL SCHOOL

TOPEKA, Kan.—The farmers of four school districts south of Wellsville have called a meeting for a date not far off, when the plans for a new rural school will be discussed. It is proposed to consolidate the four districts into one.

The school will be built on a site covering 15 acres, with playgrounds properly laid out. In one corner of the grounds a cottage is to be erected as a home for the teachers, and they will have its exclusive use during the winter. The school building is to have an auditorium for social center gatherings, and will be open for use of patrons of the district at all times.

## AWARD CONTRACT FOR LARGER BOAT

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Inland Navigation Company of Seattle has awarded a contract to the Seattle Construction & Dry Dock Company for the building of a new steamer for the Seattle-Tacoma run that will be the fastest passenger steamer on Puget sound and will cost \$250,000. She will be 225 feet long, 34 feet beam, equipped with a four-cylinder engine and water-tube boilers.

She will have a carrying capacity of 1500 tons, and with a speed of 20 knots is expected to make the run between those cities in an hour and 15 minutes.

## MR. MORGAN MAY AID EXCAVATION

NEW YORK.—A London cable to the New York Times says that according to Roman papers J. Pierpont Morgan has laid before the Italian government a plan for completing the work of excavation in Pompeii and Herculaneum. It is said Mr. Morgan has declared his willingness to undertake the entire task of uncovering Herculaneum at his own expense.

## CHICAGO MEN BUY GAS COMPANY

NOBLESVILLE, Ind.—The Noblesville Gas & Improvement Company changed hands recently, a controlling interest being bought by gas operators of Chicago. Although the price is not announced, it is understood that it was close to \$100,000. It is also said those now in control of the company contemplate connecting this city and Tipton and supplying both cities with artificial and natural gas.

## PROTEST USE OF LABEL

Patrick H. Devony and other officers in the district council of the Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers union, filed a bill in the superior court today seeking to enjoin Thomas F. Fallon, a painter, from using an alleged imitation of the union label. An order was issued returnable Tuesday.

## \$1 ADDED TO WEEKLY PAY OF MILK WAGON DRIVERS IN SCHEDULE

Beginning today members of the Milk Wagon Drivers Union are receiving a wage increase of \$1 per week, and have been granted some changes in hours and rules. The new schedule was accepted by the men at a special meeting held Sunday.

Assurance from Mayor Fitzgerald that he would recommend a minimum wage rate of \$2.50 per day for all city employees has been received by Michael F. O'Brien, national president of the federation of state, city and county employees.

Announcement was made at the meeting of Metropolitan Park Employees Union that the annual convention of the federation would be held in Worcester Oct. 19 and 20. The mayors of Boston, Worcester, Fitchburg and other cities have been invited and have accepted invitations to attend.

Members of the Boston Cap Makers Union have been granted a 10 per cent increase by their employing firms.

Employees in the shops of the Boston Elevated system have received notification from Superintendent Garrett that on and after Sept. 28 the working week will be 51 hours instead of 56 hours, as at present. There will be no reduction in pay.

## TO START WORK ON CHURCH

PLYMOUTH.—The cornerstone of Christ Episcopal church will be laid Oct. 2 by Bishop Lawrence. The building will be constructed of granite. The site is at Court and Lothrop streets. The rectory will be in the rear.

## TRAVEL

### Delightful Salt Water Trip for a Short Time Outing

Enjoy the Salt Breezes of Old Ocean—the Lure of New Scenes and Interesting Places—A Day or More of Sightseeing in New York, with its Innumerable Attractions.

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Fare \$4. Rooms with or without bath. Inside two-berth rooms with electric fans; outside, \$2. Beautiful Main Deck Dining Room. Leave Boston, North Side India Wharf, week days and Sundays, 5 P. M. Due New York about 8 A. M. Tickets and staterooms at India Wharf, also Tourist Offices on Washington St.  
Eastern Steamship Corporation

## Cunard Line

Boston-Queenstown-Liverpool  
LACONIA, Sept. 17, 2 P. M.  
FRANCONIA, Oct. 1, 2 P. M.  
New York-Fishguard-Liverpool  
MAURETANIA, Sept. 11  
LUSITANIA, Sept. 18  
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Fastest and Best  
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Wednesday  
1000 Miles River & Gulf  
3 1/2 Days Ocean  
Write today for sailings and rates. Ask Tourist Agency, or Canadian Northern S. S. Ltd., 230 St. James St. MONTREAL.

## HAMBURG-AMERICAN

London-Paris-Hamburg  
Kron. Ceille, Sept. 14, 11 AM/America, Sept. 19  
Pres. Grant, Sept. 16, 11 AM/Hamburg, Sept. 21  
Fritz-Carlton, a B. Carte Restaurant.  
Tourist Dept. for Trips Everywhere.  
Hamburg-American Line, 607 Boylston St., Boston

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## BIOGRAPHY OF SUN YAT SEN SHOWS CHINESE PATRIOT AS A NOBLE HERO

Narrative by James Cantle, Long Friend and Adviser, an Account of Achievement of Republic's Founder

### IS UNLIKE TOLSTOY

THE intimate narrative which James Cantle, for 25 years the close friend and adviser of Sun Yat Sen, has written about China's greatest patriot, is not the conventional biography. Much that a more skilled bookmaker and literary craftsman would have insisted upon even so modest and reticent a hero telling about himself has not been included, in part perhaps because to do so now would implicate persons whom it is a point of honor to protect for a season, at least until it is settled once and for all that the republic is to live and the Manchus be forever set aside. There are, however, aspects of Sun Yat Sen's life which some day must be more thoroughly discussed; for finely endowed as he must have been by nature, he cannot have attained unto such wisdom and goodness as are credited to him without the moulding influence of teachers and books, persons and ideals. Who and what these have been, are not disclosed in this narrative.

What then does the book "Sun Yat Sen and the Awakening of China" (Fleming H. Revell Co.) furnish the reader that would make it seem worth while giving it this extended notice? First, much light on recent Chinese history, and especially on the last days of the Manchus, on the character of the vice, greed, cruelty and obscurantism against which the revolution engineered by Sun Yat Sen was directed, and on social conditions against which the forces of republicanism must still contend. Second, there are illuminating sidelights on the romantic, perilous, tenacious quest of the conspirator against the Manchus, whose journeyings about the world surpassed those of any previous founder of a republic, whose head was often in jeopardy, and for whom alive or otherwise (but incapacitated for further plotting) the Manchus offered large sums. It is a tale as exciting as a detective story of the best thriller type, but teaching a lesson of constancy, devotion to ideals of justice, and indifference to personal consequences if so be his countrymen rose up out of servitude to an alien race, such as history has not often duplicated, if ever.

Now it would not be fair to imply that the skill with which Sun Yat Sen escaped capture (or decapitation when captured) was wholly due to the singular moral qualities in which his friend and biographer pays tribute. They are rare no doubt, and of them more will be said later. He often met a wily race of Manchus foes by the wile of mask and disguise when occasion arose, frequently passing as Japanese. There was no limit to his patience or to the physical indignities and inconveniences he would suffer if thereby he might penetrate new regions and secretly preach the ideal of a China restored to Chinese rule. So doing he penetrated inland regions of a vast empire, and journeyed over seas to find Chinese whose contact with western civilization had made them both liberal and generous.

The really marvelous part of the record, however, is the success of the man in thwarting his enemies and the Manchus emissaries when he was not playing a role, but was himself as it were. Then it was, that often, those who came to assassinate him remained to admire. Without fear, indifferent to personal consequences, obviously living for others and not for self, bent on one thing and one thing only—namely a freed China for the Chinese, he extorted moral admiration from those who originally were prone to scoff or injure.

Now the explanation of a dominance over men of such an unselfish patriotism as this is not far to seek. At intervals it shows itself in the history of all peoples. Before it everything otherwise intended gives way. Goodness, purity of motive, unselfishness are assets of great saviors of states, and there is no resisting them. Now it is the testimony of this biographer that of all men he ever has known, Sun Yat Sen has most goodness, most simplicity of character and motive, and most disinterestedness. He is the son of a Christian native pastor, who was converted and set at work by the London Missionary Society. The son is a product of the best of Confucianism and Christianity blended. Being, as his biographer claims a "living exponent of the Sermon on the Mount" it is not surprising that he deliberately abnegated power after the revolution was won and turned the presidency over to Yuan Shi-Kai and retired to serve his country as an adviser in private life. There is nothing in the authentic history of government equal to this act, yet it harmonizes with the man's previous career. The great Revolutionary machine was organized and financed by Chinese throughout the world, who, through contact with the man, had come to see that he was a pure patriot serving a great cause greatly.

Second only to the impression of the moral excellence of this overthrower of the corrupt alien dynasty is the modernity of the man. His study of Europe and America has led him to wish to save China from some political and social policies that are not part and parcel of democratic government but only parasites upon it. Hence the remarkable program for China, outlined in his address resigning the provisional presidency, in which he urged that the republic so order its taxation policies that socially created values go to society and not to the few, and that as far as possible the state act so as to make impos-

sible such a chasm between rich and poor as is found in the Occident.

There is much in common between the Chinese revolutionist and statesman and Tolstoy so far as abstractions go. But how different their practice when it came to the concrete duties of patriotism. The great Russian was a sheer, bald individualist, and utterly useless when it came time for the revolt to break forth in Russia. Indeed he was worse than useless. He was an enemy in the rear for the revolutionaries as well as the Romanoffs, and preaching "Non-resistance."

Now Sun Yat Sen accepts the Sermon on the Mount as an authoritative code. But he believed that he and a million other Chinese Christians might hold it to be so and live accordingly, and the grip of the Manchus would not relax one whit. He, like Cromwell dealing with the excesses and follies of the Stuarts, was willing to be a practical mystic. So, with funds raised in San Francisco and Singapore, Boston and the Malay settlements, he bought arms and ammuni-

tion, and smuggled them into the empire to equip his confederates.

When this great Chinaman has visited the United States and Great Britain previously it has usually been under circumstances least conducive to publicity; and such persons as have known of his presence have often affected contempt for him as a visionary and fanatic. On his next visit he will meet with quite a different reception, if there still remain for a great champion of liberty and a consummate organizer of political revolt. The precise place Yuan Shi Kai is to fill in history is not yet clear. He has been given a great chance by Sun Yat Sen, but whether he will live up to it remains to be seen. His defects are moral not intellectual. It is his disinterestedness that men question. He has the part of an opportunist to play and takes to it naturally, so naturally that men wonder where he would draw the line on compromise. With respect to Sun Yat Sen criticisms like these do not arise.

## LONDON LITERARY NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The autumn publishing season will soon be in full swing now, but it must not be inferred that August is a dead month. The fact of going on a holiday does not necessarily mean that you stop reading, and quite an active business in new books, particularly fiction, goes on throughout the summer. The more serious works do not appear until September or October and by the time that people are beginning to resume their firesides again, the book trade is in full swing. English books which are copyrighted in the United States of America generally come out early, partly because a book so copyrighted has to be printed and bound there, and also to be published there on the same day that it appears here, so that arrangements are generally made far ahead.

William Le Queux is reported to be spending the summer in Tours, where he is busy on a new mystery novel, the scenes of which are laid in the chateaux of Touraine and along the banks of the Loire. A book of this kind is likely to have a large circle of readers, as the number of tourists who annually visit this interesting part of France increases continually. The chateaux in themselves are interesting and romantic in aspect and for some time the history of France was centered around them. In some cases the interiors have been completely refurnished in the style of the period, the work having been carried out in excellent taste and regardless of cost. In these matters of fact days a book that can do something to deepen the air of mystery upon which the very existence of the chateaux appears to depend, should achieve popularity.

Another work of fiction from a well-known author that is promised for the autumn season is "The Lost World," by Sir A. Conan Doyle. The hero, it appears, is one Professor Challenger, who "comes from nowhere and vanishes without warning." The reader is taken from London to South Africa, where most of the adventures happen.

A translation from the French of M. Harri Provin by Miss Phoebe Allen entitled "The Last Legitimate King of France" will be published shortly by J. M. Dent.

"In the Footsteps of Richard Coeur de Lion" is the title of an historical memoir by Miss Maude Holbach which Stanley Paul will publish immediately.

There is no more romantic way of spending a holiday than that of a travel through Europe and if this can be done in an automobile the interest and pleas-

ure are greatly enhanced. The attention of those who wish to add adventure to interest should undoubtedly be drawn to C. L. Freeston's book, "The Passes of the Pyrenees," which is just being published by Kegan Paul & Co. Mr. Freeston's earlier work, "High Roads of the Alps," proved to be a most useful and interesting volume for motorists in the Alps, and the new book on the Pyrenees gives a mass of information of a practical and explicit kind concerning the mountain highways of the Franco-Spanish frontier.

It was certain that Amundsen's capture of the south pole would not long remain unrecorded in book form, and such a book is now duly announced to be shortly published by Murray. The book is to be rather bigger and fuller than Amundsen himself originally intended, but should be interesting not only because of the explorer's graphic descriptions but also because of a copious supply of excellent photographs.

"China's Revolution 1911-1912," by Edwin I. Dingle, promises to be an opportune account, historical and political, of the recent momentous upheaval in the far east. Fisher Unwin is the publisher.

As a permanent memorial of the celebrations of its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary the Royal Society has had printed at the Oxford University Press facsimiles of all the signatures of the founders, patrons and fellows of the society as recorded in its archives from the year 1660 to the present time. This volume of signatures contains a photograph portrait of Charles II, who gave the society its charter, and a preface by Sir A. Geikie the president. Henry Prowde will issue the book, as also a third edition revised and rearranged, of "The Record of the Royal Society," originally edited by Prof. Michael Foster and Prof. A. W. Rucker.

The latest commemorative tablet to be affixed to a London house is that at No. 9 Arlington street, recording the fact that here was the residence of Charles James Fox between the years 1804 and 1806. The London county council undertake this work of identifying houses connected with notable men.

Macmillans have just issued a new edition of Canon Grace's "The Passing of Waco" containing three fresh chapters, viz., "Germany and the Next Empire," "Wars of Defense and Liberation," and "War and Character," together with a new preface dealing with the industrial situation and its bearings on the subject of the book.

## LITERARY NOTES

Andrew Lang left an estate of \$64,000 to his wife.

Last season saw "The House of Harper" published. George Haven Putnam this year will give publicity to a memoir of George Kalmer Putnam and a record of the earlier years of the publishing house founded by him.

For many years a conspicuous figure among American penologists was Z. R. Brockway of the New York Elmira reformatory. His autobiography, published by the Charities publication committee, New York city, is a human document of considerable importance to specialists.

Three remarkable men of encyclopedic knowledge, whose monuments are the best of American works of reference on which they were employed, are commemorated in "Michael Heilprin and His Sons," by Gustav Pollak.

Not the least interesting phase of contemporary Japanese life is the adaptation of the theater to occidental forms and ideals by players touched with modernity. Yone Noguchi, in the September Bookman, describes naively the use that is being made of Ibsen's plays.

The Boston Book Company publishes a full reference reading list on the modern drama and opera.

Lovers of Charles Lamb will be interested in the life and letters of John Rick-

man, Lamb's friend, which the Houghton, Mifflin Company publishes this autumn.

Alice Heyan Rice and Frances Little are traveling in Japan. The sequel to "The Lady of the Decoration," having the title of "The Lady and Sada San" will be out in October.

The work so finely begun and executed by Horace Howard Furness, in the "Variorum" Shakespeare, will be continued by his son of the same name, who collaborated with his father for years.

The first fruits of Professor de Sumichrath's labors, since he retired from the Harvard faculty, are seen in the translation of Gautier's romances which Little, Brown & Co. are to put forth in a 10-volume pocket edition.

Letters from U. S. Grant to his father and youngest sister, written preceding and during the civil war, are to be made public.

President Nicholas Murray Butler's excellent address at the Lake Mohonk conference last May, in which he set forth the need of "The International Mind," gives the title to a new collection of his public utterances which the Scribners are publishing.

Small, Maynard & Co. will introduce Ethel Sidgwick to an American constituency by publication of "Herself," a story that has gone into three large

## BOOKS FOR REVIEW

"The Wonder-Workers"—By Mary H. Wade. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. A series of biographies for boys and girls in which the achievements of Luther Burbank, Helen Keller, William George, Thomas A. Edison, Jane Addams and Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell are simply and attractively dealt with. The qualities of patience, faith and courage which have characterized these people are emphasized without making the book didactic, and it is safe to predict that young readers will find each chapter as interesting as many a fairy tale, and even more fascinating because of its portrayal of one of our own times.

"The Bunnies-Bunnies and the Moon King"—By Edith B. Davidson. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. The third in the amusing Bunnies-Bunnies series. In this book little children are told of a marvelous trip in an airship, and of the visit of the Bunny family to the people of the moon. The illustrations by Clara E. Atwood are fully as delightful as the story.

"Little Women"—By Louisa M. Alcott. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. A play-ers' edition of this ever popular book for girls, illustrated with photographs of scenes in the play. The story itself is too well known to need comment, and in this excellent edition will doubtless prove a better seller than ever as a gift book for girls.

"Donald in Scotland," "Josefa in Spain"—By Etta B. McDonald and Julia Dalrymple. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. Two new books in the "Little People Everywhere" series, illustrated by reproductions of good photographs. The authors have given in story form considerable information about geography, history, industries, and people of the countries considered, and presented the subject matter so charmingly that young readers will find the books unusually enjoyable. A pronouncing vocabulary and dictionary in the back of each book gives ample explanation of strange words in the text.

"Old Paris"—By Henry C. Shelley. Boston. L. C. Page & Co. An entertaining and valuable account of the social, historical and literary associations of Paris in bygone times, including a description of the famous hotels, salons, clubs, pleasure gardens, fairs, fetes and theaters. The greater part of the numerous illustrations are re-

productions of rare prints preserved in the British museum and the Carnavalet museum. The author has pictured the old time social life of the French capital with a vividness and wealth of illuminating detail that will open up a new world in history to many readers.

"The Boys' Parkman"—Compiled by Louise S. Hasbrouck. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. Selections from the historical works of Francis Parkman, all the chapters being connected in one way or other with Indians. The first chapter gives vivid descriptions of Indian tribes and traditions. An introduction outlining the life of Parkman, eight illustrations, and concluding notes explaining allusions add to the value of a book that will be eagerly perused by boys, old and young.

"Hematite Implements of the United States"—By Warren K. Moorehead. Bulletin VI. issued by the department of archeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. This report opens with general observations on the hematite area and concludes with a bibliography of references to hematites. Its 99 pages contain 54 illustrations and the text includes a chemical analysis of various hematites.

"Friar Tuck"—By Robert Alexander Wason. Boston. Small, Maynard & Co. In this newest effort of Mr. Wason, Happy Hawkins is again the story teller, and his chronicles of "the Reverend John Carmichael of Wyoming, U. S. A. as set forth and embellished by his friend and admirer," will no doubt appeal to the many readers of the former book. Western life is presented in such detail, the vernacular is employed so persistently, that no one is left in doubt that the narrative of Happy Hawkins is meant to picture a certain American activity in its most strenuous hour. The book is suitably illustrated by Stanley L. Wood. "Friar Tuck" is called a companion volume to "Tappy Hawkins" and the militant preacher is still the central figure as in the other book. An interesting and rather admirable figure he is, too.

"San Francisco: As It Was, As It Is, and How to See It," by Helen Therop Purdy, to be put forth by the Paul Elder Company, will be a timely book for tourists to the Panama-Pacific exposition to buy, as also the ever growing army of visitors who "see America first" and take in the Pacific coast as a matter of course. It will be generously illustrated.

One of the best informed and fairest minded of national lawmakers, W. C. Redfield of Brooklyn, himself a manufacturer with large investments, has a book on "The New Industrial Day" forthcoming.

Dora Amsden, an authority on Japanese prints, is bringing out through Paul Elder & Co., San Francisco, a study of Japanese landscape art, under the title of "The Heritage of Hiroshige," J. S. Happer, the English collector, collaborates, and the book is illustrated with reproductions from the large collections of these authors.

Post Wheeler, while secretary of the American embassy at St. Petersburg, accumulated material for a book on "Russian Wonder Tales," which is to be illustrated by the French artist Billbin. The Century Company will publish.

L. C. Page & Co., publishers of Miss Montgomery's "Anne of Green Gables," announce a thirty-third edition of that wholesome story.

The most widely read recent book by an American author on the problem in institutional Christianity's future, unquestionably is "Christianity and the Social Crisis," by Prof. Walter Rauschenbush. He is about bringing out a second book on "Christianizing the Social Order." A similar book, also by a Baptist theological seminary professor, is promised in Shailer Matthews' "Social Aspects of the Christian Doctrine."

W. B. Yeats in a collection of essays called "Discoversies" will disclose anew his capacities as a literary critic and innovator in dramatic production.

The definitive study of "The Government of England," by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, has been brought down to date, and in a revised edition to be issued by the Macmillans it will have a chapter on "The House of Lords and the Act of 1911."

The Macmillan Company will publish Mr. Bryce's book on South America, embodying his observations and reflections.

Miss Tarbell's magazine articles on the woman question will appear in book form under the title of "The Business of Being a Woman."

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Navy Orders

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Captain J. H. Oliver, detached command the Alabama, to command the New Hampshire.

Commander H. H. Christy, detached war college, Sept. 15, 1912, to naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

Commander A. H. Davis, detached navy department to command the Hartford.

Commander C. F. Preston, detached command the New Hampshire, to command the Alabama.

Commander D. V. H. Allen, detached naval war college conclusion summer conference, Sept. 28, 1912, to the South Dakota as executive officer.

Lieut. Commander Amos Bronson, Jr., detached Naval War College conclusion summer conference, Sept. 28, 1912, to the Massachusetts as executive officer.

Lieut. Commander W. P. Scott, detached Naval War College conclusion summer conference, Sept. 28, 1912, to the Massachusetts as executive officer.

Lieut. Commander I. C. Wettengel, detached Naval War College conclusion summer conference, Sept. 28, 1912, to the Arkansas as navigator.

Lieut. Commander L. C. Richardson, detached Naval War College Sept. 12, 1912, to navy yard, N. Y.

Lieut. Commander Chester Wells, detached the South Dakota, home, wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Cooke, to navy yard, New York, on Oct. 1, 1912.

Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Horne, detached the Alabama, to the New Hampshire as executive officer.

Lieut. Comdr. Farmer Morrison, detached the Alabama, to the New Hampshire as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Marshall, assistant to inspector of machinery, Quincy, Mass.

Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Chadwick, detached the Alabama, to the New Hampshire as executive officer.

Lieut. Roger Williams, detached naval war college conclusion summer conference, Sept. 28, 1912, to naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieuts. (junior grade) G. H. Bowdley, G. C. Logan, Harry Campbell, C. C. Krakow, Ensigns C. H. Wright, J. A. Saunders, M. M. Fenner, W. C. Barnes, G. F. Parrott, Jr., R. M. Doyle, Jr., E. M. Will-

iams, T. L. McCauley, W. D. Brereton, Jr., Hans Ertz, O. W. Bagby and L. A. Davidson, Gunner R. S. Bulger, Machinist W. H. Muelhouse and Machinist R. B. Sanford, Jr., detached the Alabama, to the New Hampshire.

Surgeon M. K. Johnson, detached naval academy, Sept. 9, 1912, to naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I.

Chief Gunner E. T. Austin, detached the Mississippi, to the Georgia.

Chief Gunner Thomas Smith, detached the Georgia, home, wait orders.

Chief Gunner David Hepburn, detached naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, to naval hospital, New York.

Lieut. Commander J. B. Gilmer, detached naval station, Olongapo, P. I., home, via Europe.

Lieut. F. J. Fletcher, detached the Chauncey, home, wait orders.

Lieut. (junior grade) C. A. Woodruff, detached the Dale, home, wait orders.

Ensign G. E. "randt, detached the Saratoga, to the Helena.

Ensigns "C. Lange, D. O. Thomas and Assistant Paymaster I. D. Coyle, temporary duty the Rainbow.

Chief Gunner J. F. McCarthy, to naval station, Olongapo, P. I.

### Movements of Naval Vessels

The Brutus is at Guantanamo. The California is at San Juan del Sur. The Porter is at navy yard, New York. The Mayflower is at New London.

The Drayton, the Roe, the McCall, the Terry and the Fanning are at Newport, R. I.

The Monterey has left Hong Kong for Cavite.

The Des Moines has left Boston for Key West.

The Saratoga has left Chefoo for Shanghai.

### Navy Notes

The Alabama has been ordered placed in first reserve on Sept. 10, or as soon thereafter as the New Hampshire is undocked at the navy yard, New York.

The New Hampshire has been ordered placed in full commission at the navy yard, New York, on Sept. 10, 1912, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

The Onida has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Washington, D. C., as soon as practicable after she is returned by the District of Columbia naval militia.

## PARIS SUBURBAN LINE ELECTRIFIED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS, France.—A line which runs very constantly is that which runs from the Invalides station to Versailles. After a journey of an hour and a half the holiday maker reaches Meudon Valfleury and from there can walk through the Clamart and Meudon woods for several hours.

On this line recently the first electric train was run, a single compartment carriage as a matter of fact comprising engine and passenger cars. A speed of 53 miles an hour was attained and the trains proved in every way satisfactory. It is expected that by November a regular passenger service of electric trains will be in full swing.

## AUTOS ALLOWED AT REVERE BEACH

Automobiles are admitted to the Revere beach boulevard today after being excluded for a week on account of the carnival. The state bathhouse is closed for the season with the exception of special days selected by the superintendent.

Further development is contemplated for next year, it is said. Plans for extending the line of beach amusements to Oak Island are proposed.

## TOURISTS RETURN FROM TROPICS

The United Fruit Company's steamship Admiral Schley, Capt. J. Jensen, arrived today from Port Antonio and Port Morant, Jamaica, with returning tourists from the tropics.

Among the passengers were Capt. D. H. Smith of Marlboro, Dr. S. F. Hughes, Mrs. Hughes and Miss M. Hughes of Pawtucket; S. W. Hyde, H. C. Holbrook, C. M. Moore, James Gaw, W. A. Chabot, Miss Eva Nairn Miss Carrie Nairn, Miss Mary Warren, Cyrus Stiles, Mrs. Stiles, Mrs. C. Manning, Miss Florence Martin, Miss Adeline Clarke, Miss Maud Templeton, Miss Adeline De Costa, Miss Ethel Graham, Miss Gladys Quest, Miss Althertha Nelson, Mrs. Henry Gamble, J. Wilson, Vincent Kistron, Percival Armstrong, James Jordan and Joseph Baptists of Boston; the Rev. C. H. Coles, Mrs. Coles, Miss A. D. Coles and Miss Helen Coles of London, on their way home from Kingston.

### BASKET MAST TO STAY

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—After many years of argument for and against the basket mast on battleships it has been practically decided that it has come to stay. A test was made by firing a number of shells from the monitor Tallahassee at the same type of mast erected on the old battleship Texas, now the San Marcos. It took more than 12 1/2-inch shells filled with high explosive to destroy it.

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# BIOGRAPHY OF SUN YAT SEN SHOWS CHINESE PATRIOT AS A NOBLE HERO

Narrative by James Cantle, Long Friend and Adviser, an Account of Achievement of Republic's Founder

## IS UNLIKE TOLSTOY

THE intimate narrative which James Cantle, for 25 years the close friend and adviser of Sun Yat Sen, has written about China's greatest patriot, is not the conventional biography. Much that a more skilled bookmaker and literary craftsman would have insisted upon even so modest and reticent a hero telling about himself has not been included, in part perhaps because to do so now would implicate persons whom it is a point of honor to protect for a season, at least until it is settled once and for all that the republic is to live and the Manchus be forever set aside. There are, however, aspects of Sun Yat Sen's life which some day must be more thoroughly discussed; for finely endowed as he must have been by nature, he cannot have attained unto such wisdom and goodness as are credited to him without the moulding influence of teachers and books, persons and ideals. Who and what these have been, are not disclosed in this narrative.

What then does the book "Sun Yat Sen and the Awakening of China" (Fleming H. Revell Co.) furnish the reader that would make it seem worth while giving it this extended notice? First, much light on recent Chinese history, and especially on the last days of the Manchus, on the character of the vice, greed, cruelty and obscurantism against which the revolution engineered by Sun Yat Sen was directed, and on social conditions against which the forces of republicanism must still contend. Second, there are illuminating sidelights on the romantic, perilous, tenacious quest of the conspirator against the Manchus, whose journeyings about the world surpassed those of any previous founder of a republic, whose head was often in jeopardy, and for whom alive or otherwise (but incapacitated for further plotting) the Manchus offered large sums. It is a tale as exciting as a detective story of the best thriller type, but teaching a lesson of constancy, devotion to ideals of justice, and indifference to personal consequences if so be his countrymen rose up out of servitude to an alien race, such as history has not often duplicated, if ever.

Now it would not be fair to imply that the skill with which Sun Yat Sen escaped capture (or decapitation when captured) was wholly due to the singular moral qualities in which his friend and biographer pays tribute. They are rare no doubt, and of them more will be said later. He often met a wily race of Manchus foes by the wile of mask and disguise when occasion arose, frequently passing as Japanese. There was no limit to his patience or to the physical indignities and inconveniences he would suffer if thereby he might penetrate new regions and secretly preach the ideal of a China restored to Chinese rule. So doing he penetrated inland regions of a vast empire, and journeyed over seas to find Chinese whose contact with western civilization had made them both liberal and generous.

The really marvelous part of the record, however, is the success of the man in thwarting his enemies and the Manchus emissaries when he was not playing a role, but was himself as it were. Then it was, that often, those who came to assassinate him remained to admire. Without fear, indifferent to personal consequences, obviously living for others and not for self, bent on one thing and one thing only—namely a freed China for the Chinese, he extorted moral admiration from those who originally were prone to scoff or injure.

Now the explanation of a dominance over men of such an unselfish patriotism as this is not far to seek. At intervals it shows itself in the history of all peoples. Before it everything otherwise intended gives way. Goodness, purity of motive, unselfishness are assets of great saviors of states, and there is no resisting them. Now it is the testimony of this biography that of all men he ever knew, Sun Yat Sen has most goodness, most simplicity of character and motive, and most disinterestedness. He is the son of a Christian native pastor, who was converted and set at work by the London Missionary Society. The son is a product of the best of Confucianism and Christianity blended. Being, as his biographer claims a "living exponent of the Sermon on the Mount" it is not surprising that he deliberately abnegated power after the revolution was won and turned the presidency over to Yuan Shi-Kai and retired to serve his country as an adviser in private life. There is nothing in the authentic history of government equal to this act, yet it harmonizes with the man's previous career. The great Revolutionary machine was organized and financed by Chinese throughout the world, who, through contact with the man, had come to see that he was a pure patriot serving a great cause greatly.

Second only to the impression of the moral excellence of this overthrower of the corrupt alien dynasty is the modernity of the man. His study of Europe and America has led him to wish to save China from some political and social policies that are not part and parcel of democratic government but only parasites upon it. Hence the remarkable program for China, outlined in his address resigning the provisional presidency, in which he urged that the republic so order its taxation policies that socially created values go to society and not to the few, and that as far as possible the state act so as to make impos-

sible such a chasm between rich and poor as is found in the Occident.

There is much in common between the Chinese revolutionist and statesman and Tolstoy so far as abstractions go. But how different their practice when it came to the concrete duties of patriotism. The great Russian was a sheer, bald individualist, and utterly useless when it came time for the revolt to break forth in Russia. Indeed he was worse than useless. He was an enemy in the rear, denouncing the revolutionaries as well as the Romanoffs, and preaching "Non-resistance."

Now Sun Yat Sen accepts the Sermon on the Mount as an authoritative code. But he believed that he and a million other Chinese Christians might hold it to be so and live accordingly, and the grip of the Manchus would not relax one whit. He, like Cromwell dealing with the excesses and follies of the Stuarts, was willing to be a practical mystic. So, with funds raised in San Francisco and Singapore, Boston and the Malay settlements, he bought arms and ammuni-

tion, and smuggled them into the empire to equip his confederates.

When this great Chinaman has visited the United States and Great Britain previously it has usually been under circumstances least conducive to publicity; and such persons as have known of his presence have often affected contempt for him as a visionary and fanatic. On his next visit he will meet with quite a different reception, if there still remains any of the traditional reverence for a great champion of liberty and a consummate organizer of political revolt. The precise place Yuan Shi Kai is to fill in history is not yet clear. He has been given a great chance by Sun Yat Sen, but whether he will live up to it remains to be seen. His defects are moral not intellectual. It is his disinterestedness that men question. He has the part of an opportunist to play and takes to it naturally, so naturally that men wonder where he would draw the line on compromise. With respect to Sun Yat Sen criticisms like these do not arise.

## LONDON LITERARY NOTES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The autumn publishing season will soon be in full swing now, but it must not be inferred that August is a dead month. The fact of going on a holiday does not necessarily mean that you stop reading, and quite an active business in new books, particularly fiction, goes on throughout the summer. The more serious works do not appear until September or October and by the time that people are beginning to resume their firesides again, the book trade is in full swing. English books which are copyrighted in the United States of America generally come out early, partly because a book so copyrighted has to be printed and bound there, and also to be published there on the same day that it appears here, so that arrangements are generally made far ahead.

William Le Queux is reported to be spending the summer in Tours, where he is busy on a new mystery novel, the scenes of which are laid in the chateaux of Touraine and along the banks of the Loire. A book of this kind is likely to have a large circle of readers, as the number of tourists who annually visit this interesting part of France increases continually. The chateaux in themselves are interesting and romantic in aspect and for some time the history of France was centered around them. In some cases the interiors have been completely refurnished in the style of the period, the work having been carried out in excellent taste and regardless of cost. In these matters of fact days a book that can do something to deepen the air of mystery upon which the very existence of the chateaux appears to depend, should achieve popularity.

Another work of fiction from a well-known author that is promised for the autumn season is "The Lost World," by Sir A. Conan Doyle. The hero, it appears, is one Professor Challenger, who "comes from nowhere and vanishes without warning." The reader is taken from London to South Africa, where most of the adventures happen.

A translation from the French of M. Harri Proven by Miss Phoebe Allen entitled "The Last Legitimate King of France" will be published shortly by J. M. Dent.

"In the Footsteps of Richard Coeur de Lion" is the title of an historical memoir by Miss Maude Holbach which Stanley Paul will publish immediately.

There is no more romantic way of spending a holiday than that of a travel through Europe and if this can be done in an automobile the interest and pleas-

ure are greatly enhanced. The attention of those who wish to add adventure to interest should undoubtedly be drawn to C. L. Freeston's book, "The Passes of the Pyrenees," which is just being published by Kegan Paul & Co. Mr. Freeston's earlier work, "High Roads of the Alps," proved to be a most useful and interesting volume for motorists in the Alps, and the new book on the Pyrenees gives a mass of information of a practical and explicit kind concerning the mountain highways of the Franco-Spanish frontier.

It was certain that Amundsen's capture of the south pole would not remain unrecorded in book form, and such a book is now due to be published by Murray. The book is to be rather bigger and fuller than Amundsen himself originally intended, but should be interesting not only because of the explorer's graphic descriptions but also because of a copious supply of excellent photographs.

"China's Revolution 1911-1912," by Edwin L. Dingle, promises to be an opportunity account, historical and political, of the recent momentous upheaval in the far east. Fisher Unwin is the publisher.

As a permanent memorial of the celebrations of its two hundred and fiftieth anniversary the Royal Society has had printed at the Oxford University Press facsimiles of all the signatures of the founders, patrons and fellows of the society as recorded in its archives from the year 1660 to the present time. This volume of signatures contains a photograph portrait of Charles II, who gave the society its charter, and a preface by Sir A. Geikie, the president. Henry Frowde will issue the book, as also a third edition, revised and rearranged, of "The Record of the Royal Society," originally edited by Prof. Michael Foster and Prof. A. W. Rucker.

The latest commemorative tablet to be affixed to a London house is that at No. 9 Arlington street, recording the fact that here was the residence of Charles James Fox between the years 1804 and 1806. The London county council undertake this work of identifying houses connected with notable men.

Macmillans have just issued a new edition of Canon Crane's "The Passing of War" containing three fresh chapters, viz., "Germany and the Next Extremes," "War of Defense and Liberation," and "War and Character," together with a new preface dealing with the industrial situation and its bearings on the subject of the book.

## LITERARY NOTES

Andrew Lang left an estate of \$64,000 to his wife.

Last season saw "The House of Harpers" published. George Haven Putnam this year will give publicity to a memoir of George Palmer Putnam and a record of the earlier years of the publishing house founded by him.

For many years a conspicuous figure among American penologists was Z. R. Brockway of the New York Elmira reformatory. His autobiography, published by the Charities publication committee, New York city, is a human document of considerable importance to specialists.

Three remarkable men of encyclopedic knowledge, whose monuments are the best of American works of reference on which they were employed, are commemorated in "Michael Heilprin and His Sons," by Gustav Pollak.

Not the least interesting phase of contemporary Japanese life is the adaptation of the theater to occidental forms and ideals by players touched with modernity. Yone Noguchi, in the September Bookman, describes naively the use that is being made of Ibsen's plays.

The Boston Book Company publishes a full reference reading list on the modern drama and opera.

Lovers of Charles Lamb will be interested in the life and letters of John Rick-

man, Lamb's friend, which the Houghton, Mifflin Company publishes this autumn.

Alice Hegan Rice and Frances Little are traveling in Japan. The sequel to "The Lady of the Decoration," having the title of "The Lady and Sada San" will be out in October.

The work so finely begun and executed by Horace Howard Furness, in the "Variorum" Shakespeare, will be continued by his son of the same name, who collaborated with his father for years.

The first fruits of Professor de Sumichrasi's labors, since he retired from the Harvard faculty, are seen in the translation of Gautier's romances which Little, Brown & Co. are to put forth in a 10-volume pocket edition.

Letters from U. S. Grant to his father and youngest sister, written preceding and during the civil war, are to be made public.

President Nicholas Murray Butler's excellent address at the Lake Mohonk conference last May, in which he set forth the need of "The International Mind," gives the title to a new collection of his public utterances which the Scribners are publishing.

Small, Maynard & Co. will introduce Ethel Sidgwick to an American constituency by publication of "Herself," a story that has gone into three large

## BOOKS FOR REVIEW

"The Wonder-Workers"—By Mary H. Wade. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. A series of biographies for boys and girls in which the achievements of Luther Burbank, Helen Keller, William George, Thomas A. Edison, Jane Addams and Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell are simply and attractively dealt with. The qualities of patience, faith and courage which have characterized these people are emphasized without making the book didactic, and it is safe to predict that young readers will find each chapter as interesting as many a fairy tale, and even more fascinating because of its portrayal of one of our own times.

"The Bunnikins-Bunnies and the Moon King"—By Edith B. Davidson. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. The third in the amusing Bunnikins-Bunnies series. In this book little children are told of a marvelous trip in an airship, and of the visit of the Bunny family to the people of the moon. The illustrations by Clara E. Atwood are fully as delightful as the story.

"Little Women"—By Louisa M. Alcott. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. A play-ers' edition of this ever popular book for girls, illustrated with photographs of scenes in the play. The story itself is too well known to need comment, and in this excellent edition will doubtless prove a better seller than ever as a gift book for girls.

"Donald in Scotland," "Josefa in Spain"—By Etta B. McDonald and Julia Dalrymple. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. Two new books in the "Little People Everywhere" series, illustrated by reproductions of good photographs. The authors have given in story form considerable information about geography, history, industries and people of the countries considered, and presented the subject matter so charmingly that young readers will find the books unusually enjoyable. A pronouncing vocabulary and dictionary in the back of each book gives ample explanation of strange words in the text.

"Old Paris"—By Henry C. Shelley. Boston. E. C. Page & Co. An entertaining and valuable account of the social, historical and literary associations of Paris in bygone times, including a description of the famous hotels, salons, clubs, pleasure gardens, fairs, fetes and theaters. The greater part of the numerous illustrations are re-

productions of rare prints preserved in the British museum and the Carnavalet museum. The author has pictured the old time social life of the French capital with a vividness and wealth of illuminating detail that will open up a new world in history to many readers.

"The Boys' Parkman"—Compiled by Louise S. Hasbrouck. Boston. Little, Brown & Co. Selections from the historical works of Francis Parkman, all the chapters being connected in one way or other with Indians. The first chapter gives vivid descriptions of Indian tribes and traditions. An introduction outlining the life of Parkman, eight illustrations, and concluding notes explaining allusions add to the value of a book that will be eagerly perused by boys, old and young.

"Hematite Implements of the United States"—By Warren K. Moorehead. Bulletin VI, issued by the department of archeology, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. This report opens with general observations on the hematite area and concludes with a bibliography of references to hematites. Its 99 pages contain 54 illustrations and the text includes a chemical analysis of various hematites.

"Friar Tuck"—By Robert Alexander Wason. Boston. Small, Maynard & Co. In this newest effort of Mr. Wason, Happy Hawkins is again the story teller, and his chronicles of "the Reverend John Carmichael of Wyoming, U. S. A. as set forth and embellished by his friend and admirer," will no doubt appeal to the many readers of the former book. Western life is presented in such detail, the vernacular is employed so persistently, that no one is left in doubt that the narrative of Happy Hawkins is meant to picture a certain American activity in its most strenuous hour. The book is suitably illustrated by Stanley L. Wood. "Friar Tuck" is called a companion volume to "Happy Hawkins" and the militant preacher is still the central figure as in the other book. An interesting and rather admirable figure he is, too.

Whitall nothing definite has been stated on the subject of the conversations on the subject of Morocco which took place between Herr von Kiderlen Waechter and M. Cambon, it is an open secret that the latter would welcome a change.

Post Wheeler, while secretary of the American embassy at St. Petersburg, accumulated material for a book on "Russian Wonder Tales," which is to be illustrated by the French artist Billbin. The Century Company will publish.

L. C. Page & Co., publishers of Miss Montgomery's "Anne of Green Gables," announce a thirty-third edition of that wholesome story.

The most widely read recent book by an American author on the problem in institutional Christianity's future, unquestionably is "Christianity and the Social Crisis," by Prof. Walter Rauschenbusch. He is about bringing out a second book on "Christianizing the Social Order." A similar book, also by a Baptist theological seminary professor, is promised in Shailer Matthews' "Social Aspects of the Christian Doctrine."

W. B. Yeats in a collection of essays called "Discoveries" will disclose anew his capacities as a literary critic and innovator in dramatic production.

The definitive study of "The Government of England," by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, has been brought down to date, and in a revised edition to be issued by the Macmillans it will have a chapter on "The House of Lords and the Act of 1911."

The Macmillan Company will publish Mr. Bryce's book on South America, embodying his observations and reflections.

Miss Tarbell's magazine articles on the woman question will appear in book form under the title of "The Business of Being a Woman."

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Navy Orders

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Captain J. H. Oliver, detached command the Alabama, to command the New Hampshire.

Commander H. H. Christy, detached war college, Sept. 15, 1912, to naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

Commander A. H. Davis, detached navy department to command the Hartford.

Commander C. F. Preston, detached command the New Hampshire, to command the Alabama.

Commander D. V. H. Allen, detached naval war college conclusion summer conference, Sept. 28, 1912, to the South Dakota as executive officer.

Lieut. Commander Amos Bronson, Jr., detached Naval War College conclusion summer conference, Sept. 28, 1912, to Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieut. Commander W. P. Scott, detached Naval War College conclusion summer conference, Sept. 28, 1912, to the Massachusetts as executive officer.

Lieut. Commander I. C. Wettengel, detached Naval War College conclusion summer conference, Sept. 28, 1912, to the Arkansas as executive officer.

Lieut. Commander L. C. Richardson, detached Naval War College Sept. 12, 1912, to navy yard, N. Y.

Lieut. Commander Chester Wells, detached the South Dakota, home, wait orders.

Lieut. Comdr. H. C. Cooke, to navy yard, New York, on Oct. 1, 1912.

Lieut. Comdr. F. J. Horne, detached the Alabama; to the New Hampshire as navigator.

Lieut. Comdr. Farmer Morrison, detached the Alabama; to the New Hampshire as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. Comdr. A. W. Marshall, assistant to inspector of machinery, Quincy, Mass.

Lieut. Comdr. F. L. Chadwick, detached the Alabama, to the New Hampshire as executive officer.

Lieut. Roger Williams, detached naval war college conclusion summer conference, Sept. 28, 1912, to naval academy, Annapolis, Md.

Lieuts. (junior grade) G. H. Bowdley, G. C. Logan, Harry Campbell, C. C. Krakow, Ensigns C. H. Wright, J. A. Saunders, M. M. Fenner, W. C. Barnes, G. F. Parrott, Jr., R. M. Doyle, Jr., E. M. Will-

iams, T. L. McCauley, W. D. Brereton, Jr., Hans Ertz, O. W. Bagby and L. A. Davidson, Gunner R. S. Bulger, Machinist W. H. Muelhouse and Machinist R. B. Sanford, Jr., detached the Alabama, to the New Hampshire.

Surgeon M. K. Johnson, detached naval academy, Sept. 9, 1912, to naval torpedo station, Newport, R. I.

Chief Gunner E. T. Austin, detached the Mississippi, to the Georgia.

Chief Gunner Thomas Smith, detached the Georgia, home, wait orders.

Chief Gunner David Hepburn, detached naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba, to naval station, New York.

Lieut. Commander J. B. Gilmer, detached naval station, Olongapo, P. I., home, via Europe.

Lieut. F. J. Fletcher, detached the Chauncey, home, wait orders.

Lieut. (junior grade) C. A. Woodruff, detached the Dale, home, wait orders.

Ensign G. E. "randt, detached the Saratoga, to the Helena.

Ensigns "C. Lange, D. O. Thomas and Assistant Paymaster I. D. Coyle, temporary duty the Rainbow.

Chief Gunner J. F. McCarthy, to naval station, Olongapo, P. I.

Movements of Naval Vessels

The Brutus is at Guantanamo.

The California is at San Juan del Sur.

The Porter is at navy yard, New York.

The Mayflower is at New London.

The Drayton, the Roe, the McCall, the Terry and the Fanning are at Newport, R. I.

The Monterey has left Hong Kong for Cavite.

The Des Moines has left Boston for Key West.

The Saratoga has left Chefoo for Shanghai.

Navy Notes

The Alabama has been ordered placed in first reserve on Sept. 10, or as soon thereafter as the New Hampshire is undocked at the navy yard, New York.

The New Hampshire has been ordered placed in full commission at the navy yard, New York, on Sept. 10, 1912, or as soon thereafter as practicable.

The Onida has been ordered placed in commission at the navy yard, Washington, D. C., as soon as practicable after she is returned by the District of Columbia naval militia.

Tourists Return from Tropics

The United Fruit Company's steamship Admiral Schley, Capt. J. Jensen, arrived today from Port Antonio and Port Morant, Jamaica, with returning tourists from the tropics.

Among the passengers were Capt. D. H. Smith of Marlboro, Dr. S. F. Hughes, Mrs. Hughes and Miss M. Hughes of Pawtucket; S. W. Hyde, H. C. Holbrook, C. M. Moore, James Gaw, W. A. Chabot, Miss Eva Nairn, Miss Carrie Nairn, Miss Mary Warren, Cyrus Stiles, Mrs. Stiles, Mrs. C. Manning, Miss Florence Martin, Miss Adeline Clarke, Miss Maud Templeton, Miss Adeline De Costa, Miss Ethel Graham, Miss Gladys Quest, Miss Albertha Nelson, Mrs. Henry Gamble, J. Wilson, Vincent Kistron, Percival Armstrong, James Jordan and Joseph Baptista of Boston; the Rev. C. H. Cole, Mrs. Cole, Miss A. D. Cole and Miss Helen Cole of London, on their way home from Kingston.

Basket Mast to Stay

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.—After many years of argument for and against the basket mast on battleships it has been practically decided that it has come to stay. A test was made by firing a number of shells from the monitor Tallahassee at the same type of mast erected on the old battleship Texas, now the San Marcos. It took more than 12 1/2-inch shells filled with high explosive to destroy it.

## M. BARRERE MAY GO TO ST. PETERSBURG

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Germany.—The Frankfurter Zeitung, generally a well-informed newspaper, announces that certain transfers of ambassadors will in all probability take place in the near future.

The French ambassador, M. Barrere, will, it is understood, be shortly transferred from Rome to St. Petersburg. This information has not yet been officially confirmed, and the Berliner Tageblatt, referring to the report, points out that M. Barrere will in all probability be given the appointment of ambassador in Berlin. M. Barrere has, it is well known, entertained the hope for some time of eventually receiving this appointment.

Whitall nothing definite has been stated on the subject of the conversations on the subject of Morocco which took place between Herr von Kiderlen Waechter and M. Cambon, it is an open secret that the latter would welcome a change.

WILL PATROL LAKE ERIE

PORT CLINTON, O.—The government tug Oliver H. Perry, which has been laid up here for the summer, has been put into commission to service on its patrol work. The fishing season soon opens, and the Perry will be on the lookout for violators of the fishing laws.

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## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

## ABINGTON

Roland McGowan, who was graduated from the high school in June enters Phillips Academy, Andover, today.

The Brotherhood of the North Baptist church will resume its meetings Monday evening next.

The Epworth League of the West Methodist Episcopal church will hold a melon party at the home of Mrs. Fred Belcher, Hancock street, tomorrow evening.

The Rev. George S. Wheeler of Bridgewater occupied the pulpit of the New Jerusalem church Sunday.

## WEYMOUTH

The Rev. Charles Clark of Millers Falls has accepted a call to the pastorate of the Pilgrim Congregational church and will begin his duties Oct. 1.

Services were resumed at the Second Universalist church, Sunday. The Rev. W. W. Rose spoke on "Christianity Minus Miracles."

The Rev. Joseph Reynolds of Enfield, Mass., has been appointed pastor of the Porter Methodist Episcopal church in place of the Rev. L. G. Gartner, who has been transferred to a western conference.

## WAKEFIELD

Representative C. A. Dean, Dr. Curtis L. Sopher, George E. Walker and E. S. Hinkley, sub-committee of the joint Quannapowitt lake board, will meet today to draw up a plan of the boulevard on the north shore of the lake, for which the state has appropriated \$50,000. M. E. S. Clemens and Frank J. Henkel, town counsel, will also start today to get options on all land on the tract which it will be necessary for the town to purchase.

## BRAINTREE

The Epworth League of the South Methodist Episcopal church held a rally day service Sunday evening, the exercises being in charge of the Rev. A. L. Ryan, the pastor.

Services were resumed at the Emmanuel church Sunday. The Rev. M. O. Patton, the rector, officiated.

The Braitree Highlands Neighborhood Club will meet at the home of Mrs. R. S. Hubbard Tuesday evening.

## EAST BRIDGEWATER

The women of the Unitarian Society will hold their first social and supper of the season at the parish house Wednesday evening.

The Rev. Albert J. Coleman has returned from his vacation and occupied the pulpit at the Unitarian church Sunday.

Representative Robert O. Harris will deliver an address at the coming reunion of the Packard family in Brockton.

## READING

Work has commenced on an addition to the Sanford mills, a branch of the Reading Rubber Company plant. It will be used entirely for experimental work, and Charles E. Hill will give up the office of superintendent of the plant to take charge of the experiments. Arthur E. Little has been chosen as the new superintendent.

## WHITMAN

Mrs. Augusta Paine has been engaged as organist at the Unitarian church and Mrs. Hazel Hall as soprano soloist for the coming year.

The annual memorial services of Webster lodge, I. O. O. F., were held Sunday afternoon. The address was given by the Rev. F. L. Streeter of the East Whitman Methodist church.

## QUINCY

Services were resumed at the Universalist church Sunday morning. The Rev. F. E. Austin, the pastor, spoke.

The Rev. H. Houghton Schumacher of Sioux City, Ia., occupied the pulpit of the Wollaston Unitarian church Sunday morning.

A meeting of the city council will be held this evening.

## WEBSTER

Webster selectmen have appointed Edward Morse as a special police officer. Alvie C. Luft, engineer for S. Slater & Sons, Inc., has left Webster for Kansas city, where he will attend the national convention of the stationary engineers. He is the delegate from the Worcester association.

## RANDOLPH

Past Commander Henry A. Monk of Gen. Sylvanus Thayer post 87, G. A. R., of Baintree, has been appointed inspecting officer of Capt. Horace Niles post 110.

The Church of the Unity, which has been closed since the second Sunday in July, was reopened yesterday.

## HINGHAM

The assessors have announced the tax rate for the present year as \$14.35.

The annual exhibition of the Hingham Agricultural and Industrial Society will take place Sept. 24 and 25.

The fall term of Derby Academy will open Sept. 19.

## DORCHESTER

The first meeting of the year of the men's club of All Saints Church will be held on Sept. 28.

The Grafton Outing Club has elected the following officers: R. Warren Griffin, president; Henry F. Bamberg, secretary, and Charles F. Muldon, treasurer.

## HANOVER

The annual field day of the West Hanover fire department was held Saturday afternoon and evening at the residence of Charles Russell in King street.

## MELROSE

Herbert W. Hines, a graduate of Melrose high '05, Harvard '08 and Chicago University school '12, will be ordained in the First Baptist church tonight. The Rev. Charles W. Gilkey of Chicago, Dr. B. A. Greene of Chicago University, the Rev. F. W. Padelford of Boston and the Rev. A. E. Scoville of this city will conduct the ceremony.

## ROCKLAND

Fred Holbrook will entertain the Men's Bible class of the Hatherly Methodist Episcopal church at his home this evening. The Rev. I. A. Mesier of Boston will deliver an address.

The Rev. C. A. Wing of Boston occupied the pulpit of the Unitarian church Sunday. He is a candidate for the vacant pastorate.

## MIDDLEBORO

The work of macadamizing Courtland street has been begun under the direction of Superintendent Connor.

The Rev. Frank R. Gale of Berlin, Mass., has purchased the property of Frank A. Longway in Ash street.

## ROXBURY

The rebuilding of the Daniel Dorchester Memorial M. E. Church is nearly completed and the church will be rededicated Oct. 6. Bishop Hamilton will deliver the sermon. Services will be held in the chapel until the auditorium is formally opened.

## BRIDGEWATER

Sunday was observed as rally day at the Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, Unitarian and New Jerusalem churches.

Bridgewater grange will hold a harvest supper and social at Grange hall Wednesday evening.

## HOLBROOK

The Rev. Charles R. Powers of Randolph has been engaged to supply the pulpit of the Brookville Baptist, until a new pastor is secured to succeed the Rev. E. H. Brewster, who recently resigned.

## EVERETT

A Democratic club has been formed here with a membership of 200.

The Rev. Willis A. Parker, a former pastor of the Church of Christ, filled the pulpit Sunday.

## NORWELL

The Universalist church reopened Sunday. The Rev. W. C. Harvey occupied the pulpit.

Weymouth lodge, I. O. O. F., had a field day at Ridge Hill grove Saturday.

## LEOMINSTER

Selectman Henry F. Sawtelle has presented the town with a \$300 ornamental drinking fountain. It will be placed on the common. A cluster of lights will be on the top.

## MILLBURY

The park commissioners are having the common prepared for the one hundredth anniversary celebration which will be held in 1913.

## MALDEN

Mayor George L. Farrell will be a candidate for reelection this fall. He will run independently.

## WEST BRIDGEWATER

The Rev. E. B. Maglathlin resumed his duties Sunday as pastor of the Unitarian church.

## MILLS OPEN AS NEW BEDFORD'S STRIKE IS ENDED

NEW BEDFORD—After an eight weeks' lockout, during which 13,000 idle textile workers lost \$800,000 in wages, and the mills lost the production of 25,920 miles of cloth valued at \$2,000,000, 12 mills reopened today. They are the Acushnet, Booth, Bristol, Dartmouth, Gosnold, Grinnell, Hathaway, Pierce Manufacturing Company, Pierce Brothers, Potomac, Wamsutta and Page mills. There was no disorder as the operatives returned to work as they voted to do at a meeting Sunday.

When the operatives struck demanding abolition of the graduate fine and pay system, the mill owners shut down for an indefinite period. The vote to return was taken by loom fixers and warp twisters. The weavers fought this vote. Many of them, however, returned with the loom fixers and warp twisters today.

## ATTENDANCE AT THE MUSIC SCHOOL MAY BE DOUBLED

Twice as many pupils as enrolled last term are expected to enroll this year at the Boston music school settlement, 110 Salem street, which has opened its registration. The registration hours until Sept. 13 will be 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 2 to 7 p. m.

Regular work will begin Sept. 10 under the direction of Daniel Bloomfield. Three new teachers have been added to the staff. A new orchestra is now being formed.

TO INVESTIGATE COAL STRIKE CHARLESTON, W. Va.—Interest in the coal strike which has been in progress several weeks, centered today in the investigation by Governor Glasscock's commission, which will begin Wednesday. Some of the questions to be investigated are wage conditions, the guard system and the sanitary conditions. Governor Glasscock says he will accept the recommendations of the investigators.

## Classified Advertisements

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**HOTELS**

SEPTEMBER AND OCTOBER

IN THE

**WHITE MOUNTAINS**

BRETTON WOODS

THE MOUNT WASHINGTON W.M.S. KENNEY M28 OPEN UNTIL OCT. 21

THE MOUNT PLEASANT D.J. TRUDEAU M28 OPEN UNTIL OCT. 1

IDEAL TOUR

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**REAL ESTATE**

We Have a Desirable List of Houses and Apartments IN BROOKLINE AND OTHER BOSTON SUBURBS Both For Sale and To Let.

MRS. S. E. STEVENS & CO. 905 COLONIAL BLDG., BOSTON, MASS. Tel. Oxford 2389-W.

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ARTHUR W. TEMPLE REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE. Temple St., Reading. Tel. 223-5

**REAL ESTATE—WASHINGTON**

TEN-ACRE commercial apple orchard in one of the best apple districts of Washington; 5-year-old trees; bear next season; best varieties; sold 20 to 30 feet in depth; water \$2 per year; tract is pick of 3000 acres of orchard land; sacrifice for quick sale; \$4500; \$2500 cash will handle. CLINE, 710 Realty Bldg., Spokane, Wash.

**LOANS—CHICAGO**

WANTED—Management of Chicago real estate; selling and renting; native loans. G. B. CHASE, 136 W. Lake st., Chicago.

**FARMS—FLORIDA**

BARGAIN if sold by Sept. 15, 17-acre dairy farm at Sanford, Fla. For particulars write HARRY J. THOMAS, 4164 E. 110th st., Cleveland, O.

**RATIONAL GOLF**

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

The attention of the golfing public at the moment is directed Westward Ho! Not that either of the well-known courses of that name are being played on this week, but August and September are very busy months with the western golf associations and in addition we have had the national at Chicago.

Miss Caroline Painter has done exceedingly well to retain her title in the ladies' championship of this association. This competition has now become a very important one and produces much good golf and what is almost as important it arouses great enthusiasm, and has done much to raise the standard there. This championship is run on the lines of the National with qualifying round and match play. The Ladies' Eastern Association trophy on the contrary is decided by medal rounds.

In comparing the records of these two competitions a new point has just occurred to me. If my memory does not play me false the Eastern has been held three times by Miss F. C. Osgood, twice by Mrs. E. C. Wheeler and twice by Mrs. C. H. Barlow. No other names have been engraved on the cup. In the western one finds a very different result. I have not a complete list of the title holders to refer to, but I do not remember of any player holding the western championship on two occasions until this last victory of Miss Painter's. If by any chance I have made a mistake in this I think I can safely maintain that it was never before held for two successive years by the same person.

One cannot take the records of a national tournament in connection with these because when the entrants come from such a large area as the United States there are too many players who have an equal chance of success; but in these tournaments which represent the East and the West is this difference in the records due to temperament, or does medal play confine the chances to a few while match play causes the result to be a more open question?

I do not remember this point being discussed before and it is rather interesting to follow it up. Professional championships are decided by score and what of the great triumvirate in Great Britain? Of course, we are met at once by John Ball's eight victories in the amateur here, and George Lyon's six, in the Canadian; but these two men are such extraordinary golfing personalities in their respective countries that we can hardly count them in when making comparisons of this sort. Our own national tournaments, as I said before, draw on such an enormous territory there is such a change in the lists every year. In these two ladies' competitions under discussion one finds certain names year after year and so it is possible to compare the results as above. Personally I am inclined to think that among the women players the faculty for success in medal play is limited to a few, whereas the match play temperament is highly developed among a greater number. This would seem to favor the theory that the latter is the better method of deciding championships, but that is a question which will probably always have two sides and this being a free country we are each entitled to our own opinion, my own inclining to the match method not the score.

Having discoursed at some length on an entirely different point to what was intended when this article was begun let us now return to the original idea: The recent tournament of the Western Women's Golf Association. The accounts of

**BANKERS ATTEND CONVENTION**

Sixty-seven Massachusetts bankers are attending the thirty-eighth annual convention of the American Bankers Association in Detroit. The members are at the hotel Pontchartrain. The party made the trip over the Boston & Albany road in charge of George W. Hyde of Boston, secretary of the association. The convention will close Sept. 15.

**ENGINEERS WASHINGTON GUESTS**

WASHINGTON—Three hundred engineers, representing 27 nations and the pick of Europe's masters of engineering, were entertained by officials here today. They are the members of the international association for testing materials and have just concluded a week's tour of the large cities of the East.

**ADVANCED BUSINESS TAUGHT**

Advanced courses in business training for men and women, under the auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will be given by the university extension commission for 30 weeks, two nights each week, in the quarters of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston street, beginning Sept. 27 and 30 and Oct. 3.

**MR. CROWLEY DEMIES CHARGE**

DANVERS, Mass.—Daniel M. Crowley, candidate for the Democratic nomination for Congress from the sixth district against George A. Schofield of Ipswich, in an open letter to the press today denied the alleged assertions made by Mr. Schofield that he is seeking the Democratic nomination at the behest of Augustus P. Gardner.

## APARTMENTS TO LET FOR RENT

New 2 and 3 Family Houses

All the latest modern conveniences. STEAM HEATED APARTMENTS SINGLE HOUSES

T. H. RAYMOND Real Estate, Insurance, Central Bldg., Central Sq., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

Riverbank on the Charles

—Apartments—

IN BEXLEY HALL

Best equipped suites in Greater Boston. Apply to Janitor or F. W. NORRIS & CO. 649 Mass. Ave., Cambridge

**BACK BAY FENS**

Queensbury Hall, 11 Queensbury St. Back Bay

Just finished; handsome block of 1, 2 and 3-room suites, elevator and janitor service; all latest improvements; a delightful location. Apply at premises.

TO LET—Modern 5-room suites in desirable location on Blue Hill ave., opposite Wellington Hill; all improvements; front and back piazzas; moderate rents. Apply to MRS. TAYLOR, 1280 Blue Hill ave. GAINSBORO ST., 79, Suite 2—Apartment of 7 rooms and bath, c. h. w., all modern improvements. R. E. 3843-R

**NEW ENGLAND FARMS**

LELAND FARM AGENCY Weekly circular brings it. Dept. 76, P. F. Leland, 31 Milk st.

**STORES AND OFFICES**

**A FINE STORE**

On Boylston st., near Arlington st., extends two stories in the rear; splendid show window; rent reasonable. Apply ANTOINE SHOT, 280 Boylston st., Boston. Phone B. B. 600.

**STUDIOS**

**SUNNY**

Living room and business chamber; also artists' and photo studio; finest location; modern improvements; rent reasonable. Apply ALLEN HALL BUILDING 284 Boylston st. Phone B. B. 600

**FARM LANDS—ILLINOIS**

ILLINOIS FARM for sale; 280 acres well equipped; \$125 per acre. For particulars address PHILLIP, 942 E. 42d pl., Chicago.

**ROOMS WANTED**

LADY wants comfortable unfurnished room in or near Boston; rent must be moderate. Address S 46 Monitor office.

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**BOOKS Old and New**

A full line of Foreign and American Magazines and Periodicals

Back Numbers of Leading Magazines

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We purchase complete libraries of books, for cash, from any part of the world. Correspondence invited.

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**CASE ON THE SPOT** and highest prices paid for Stoddard Lectures, Century Dictionaries, New International Encyclopedias, complete libraries in any number of volumes purchased from any part of the world. Correspondence invited. WILLIAMS BOOK STORE, 340 Washington st., Boston.

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\$2.00 to \$5.00

LARGEST AND BEST LINE IN BOSTON

Also Traveling Bags Dress Suit Cases and TRUNKS

**CUMMINGS TRUNK FACTORY**

657 Atlantic Ave., at South Station, near Essex St.

**WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES**

The "CURLA"

Soft rubber hair curlers. Ties, curls, crimps, waves and pin curls. No wire, bone or metal. Being soft rubber only, it is great for children's hair. As all stores or 25c a set by mail. Three sizes. Three colors. Write for home agency plan.

MERKHAM TRADING COMPANY

Sole mfrs., 7 W 22nd St., New York City.

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**A. E. STODDARD & CO**

Decorators and Painters

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**PURE OLD PROCESS LINSEED OIL**

IN 5 GALLON AND 1 GALLON CANS. ANKENY LINSEED CO., Des Moines, Ia.

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HARDWARE, PAINTS AND OILS

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HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF OLD AND NEW FURNITURE. RUGS, CARPETS, UPHOLSTERY. 377 TREMONT ST., TEL. TREMONT 983.

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INSURANCE IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

REAL ESTATE LOANS

175 JACKSON BOULEVARD CHICAGO

**REPRESENTATIVES WANTED**

WANTED—State Representatives

Also one general booking agent to place high-class lecturer and reader; requires culture, energy and business ability; prefer one with prestige in club and educational circles; congenial work for part or entire time; references. Address CORA MEL PATTON, 4888 Champlain at Chicago, Ill.

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DESIRABLE well furnished front room; modern apt.; private family. 4433 Oakwald ave., 2nd floor, Chicago. Tel. Drexel 3692.

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Boarding departments for Girls and Boys. Primary, Intermediate, Grammar, Academic departments. MISS AUSTA BOYESEN, Principal. Phone Drexel 6081. 1218 E. 47th Street, CHICAGO, ILL.

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A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure and writing of the short story, taught by J. Berg Esenwein, Editor of Lippincott's Magazine. Over one hundred professors study service under professors in Harvard, Brown, Cornell, Dr. Esenwein and leading colleges. 150-page catalogue mailed today. THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL, Dept. 271, Springfield, Mass.

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Day Dept.—3-yr. course; tuition \$100 a year. 150-page catalogue mailed today. \$40 a year. Registration Tuesday evenings and Thursday evenings. Tuition and Saturday GLEASON L. ARCHER, LL. B., Dean, 608 Tremont Temple, Boston.

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KKS—Capable English cook wishes  
 either permanent or will accom-  
 any one else; also capable. Please  
 see ELIZABETH EDKINS, 31 Win-  
 or st., Boston.

K—Cook or housemaid—Middle-aged woman  
 in good position in small family near  
 in; good references; some money; other  
 wages. MRS. NELLIE DARLING, 23  
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K—Position as cook by middle-aged  
 woman in small family; good  
 references. Call or address  
 WILDE, 11 Acorn st., Cambridge.

K or HOUE WORK wanted by white  
 constant woman; in town or city; good  
 ones; please apply by letter only  
 KIKMER, 15 Upton st., Boston.

S'S WORK or office cleaning wanted.

WASHINGTON—Young married wa-  
 wants work; half or full time. wa-  
 24 Oak St., Boston. A  
 SHAWMAKER desires employment. Ad-  
 MISS V. ALLINGHAM, 22 Dana st.,  
 3. Roxbury, Mass. B  
 SHAWMAKER wishes position, MRS B.  
 400, 477 Massachusetts, av., Bos-  
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 SHAWMAKER wishes employment; re-  
 can cut and fit; satisfaction guar-  
 MISS HELEN ARTHUR, 204 War-  
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 SHAWMAKER, first-class, desires work;  
 fits and remodels; suits and gowns.  
 GALLOWAY, 58 Templeton st., Dor-  
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GENERAL WORK—Wanted by woman;  
washing, ironing, housecleaning, etc. by  
MRS. MARY J. BURNS, 14 East Lenox  
avenue, Roxbury, Mass. 9

GENERAL WORK wanted; cleaning by  
washing or ironing; highly recom-  
mended. MRS. MARGARET C. REEBY,  
111 West St., Boston (Roxbury). 10

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted in  
family. MRS. W. H. ATWOOD, 10  
Lenox av., Brighton, Mass. Tel. 488-  
14 11

GENERAL WORK—Woman wants place  
to do washing and ironing, or  
in small family where second maid is  
needed. LETHA L. COLEMAN, 148 North  
St., Boston. 12

GENERAL OFFICE WORK (18), single,  
age W. Newton; \$5-88; high school  
training. Mention No. 7711. STATE  
EMPLOYMENT SERVICE. 13

GENERAL WORK—Reliable woman  
for employment, washing or cleaning,  
or hour. MRS ANNIE KELLEY,  
Wendover st., Cambridge, 11

GENERAL WORK—Capable woman  
for employment cleaning apartments or  
general work. ANNIE JOHNSON,  
Ipswich st., Suite 3-J, Boston. 14

CLERK (18) desirable position. Light office  
work, full opportunity for advancement,  
bookkeeping or stenography; best ref-  
erences. MISS ETHEL A. MENZIES, 75  
East Boston, 12

VERNESS—Cultivated southern girl  
desires family, desirous of studying at  
Boston, wants position as visiting or  
governess. PROF. FRANK  
DOD, 50 Shepard st., Cambridge, 13

**"SEEKERS**—German girl wants position with other children; speaks French fluently; piano lessons. Miss **KAUS**, 16 Oplart st., Jamaica Mass. 12

**ADVACATE ATTENDANT** would like an national position. Address **BEATRICE** E. McClelland, 1201 Newk Mass. 12

**"SEEKERS**—Position wanted by student, reduced salary as housekeeper; experience and references; would like home or Boston. Address **MISS MCKENNON**, 1202 McGovack st., Little, Tenn. 10

**"SEEKERS** wants position; family stern states with one or two children. Address **MRS. ELLI ANDERSON**, 4291 1/2 st., Roslindale, Mass. 12

**"SEEKERS**—American Protestant n., middle-aged, wishes position as

keeper in small family or for business  
— or, care of children, references,  
— W. M. HEATH, 16 Edson st.,  
Hester, Mass. 14

— WIFE — Woman (American,  
stant), refused, wishes position; best  
— ALICE GILMAN, 45 Pineknets  
station. 8

— WIFE — Middle-aged Prote-  
sives position in family without  
— MRS. ELYN M. PRATT, P.  
— J. Schutman, 100 9

— WIFE — Middle-aged lady  
s position with couple living in the  
s, as one of the family. MRS. MAR-  
— T. GARNER, 655 Western av., Lynn. 9

— WIFE — COMPANION — Middle-  
woman wishes position with lady liv-  
— MISS ELISE HORTON, No. 10  
— Mrs. H. 10

**“SKEEPPER”**—First-class experienced keeper would like position in city or baha hotel; city hotel references. Mrs. **JOA GOODKIN**, 25 Aberdeen st., Boston 10

**“SKEEPPER”**—Middle-aged Protestant man desires position in small farm, heated apartment, or will travel companion to lady; pleasant family. **W. C. CLARK**, 234 Taylor, 237 st., Roxbury, Mass. 10

**“SKEEPPER,”** middle-aged, wishes work with business people or in small hotel; cook; no washing; references. **WILSON**, 10 Hutton st., Dorchester, 12

**“SKEEPPER”** wishes position, or will travel with elderly people; pleasant disposition; extremely best reference. **MANNIE V. DOUGLASS**, 44 Newhall

NSKEEPPER—Young woman, neat, intelligent, good planter, cook, wishes position or West Newton. LUELLA B. NFER, 40 Lawrence st., Suite 3. Boston, Mass. 12

NSKEEPPER—Position wanted as caregiver for elderly people or person of special care; experienced do attendant; American Protestant. J. D. HAMILTON, 38 Highland st., Boston, Mass. 14

NSKEEPPER—American woman, educated to refined surroundings, wishes to be attendant or housekeeper; will only if finding is satisfactory. MRS. EDW. S. WHITING st., suite 1, Roxbury. 12

NSKEEPPER—Refined, reliable Protestant woman wants position in or near Boston, Mass. 12

good plain cook and neat house-  
keeper; of course elderly person or per-  
son; domestic and trustworthy. Call  
or s. Mrs. ELTEN S. SMITH, 23 MI  
14  
Boston.

SEWWORK wanted by German Prot-  
estant family of two; trustworthy, re-  
s. A. BRINCKMAN, General Delivery  
13

ANDRESS desires employment at  
or will do work of any kind by  
; two children. MRS. ANNIE L.  
OR. 24 Kendall st., suite 3, Bos-  
16

ANDRESS (colored) desires day work.  
LAXE, 26 Newcomb st., Roxbury.  
16

ANDRESS (colored) wishes employ-  
at home; out-of-door drying; good  
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# Real Estate Market News T Wharf Activities Sailings

## REAL ESTATE NEWS

Last week's total realty business was greater than in the corresponding week of last year by 66 transactions, and 48 more mortgages, and the volume of business was about double that of 1911. Comparisons show 1910 was much below 1911, all around. Usually, the day following a holiday is busy on account of transactions delayed by the early closing of offices, but last week was an exception, because Wednesday, Sept. 5, was the best day, with 108 transactions and a total of \$293,560 in recorded mortgages. All things considered, general results are gratifying to all branches of real estate interests, and stimulate the look ahead.

### REAL ESTATE SUMMARY

The files of the Real Estate Exchange show the following entries of record at the Suffolk registry of deeds for the week ending Sept. 7, 1912:

Date	Transactions	Mtgs.	amt.
Sept. 2	35	43	\$518,650
Sept. 3	73	31	163,620
Sept. 4	108	34	253,560
Sept. 5	108	34	253,560
Sept. 6	72	42	128,950
Sept. 7	90	42	216,175
Totals	488	212	\$1,200,255
Same week 1911	252	164	138,508
Same week 1910	285	140	143,456
Week Aug. 31, 1912	442	202	1,193,976

**DORCHESTER TRANSACTIONS**  
Raymond P. Delano reports the sale for William Duff of one of his new three-apartment houses situated 78 Sawyer avenue, Dorchester. The house is new and not yet assessed. Paul Froiland purchases for a home and investment.

Bessie Kaufman is the new owner of those five brick apartment houses situated 93 to 101, Intervale street, near Mascoma street, Dorchester, assessed in the name of Jennie Marcus. There is a ground area taxed on a valuation of \$4200 included in the deal, covering 10,568 square feet; total assessment being \$26,700.

**WEST, SOUTH AND NORTH ENDS**  
The four-story brick building numbered 46 Green street, opposite Norman street, formerly owned by Edward Herman and others, has been purchased by Anthony Lauricelle. It is assessed for \$23,200, including \$13,500 on the 1584 square feet of land.

Another West End transaction was between Samuel Dubinsky, owner, and Benjamin J. Hyman, buyer, an estate of 1/2 to 3 South Margin street, corner of 56 to 60 Pitts street, consisting of several brick and frame buildings on 1282 square feet of land, valued by the assessors at \$10,000, of which \$9000 is land value.

The South End sale was made by Bessie Kaufman of her holdings located 44 to 46 Rose street, corner of Albany street, comprising a four-story brick building on 1178 square feet of land, assessed all told for \$18,800, with \$3000 of that amount upon the land. Louis Greenblatt was the buyer.

Antonio Del Signore has added to his possessions a farm property on Greenough lane, just off Chester street, North End, assessed in the name of Mary Barassi, deed coming through George H. Wisner. The estate is taxed for \$2000, and \$2000 of it covers the 1311 square feet of land.

**SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS**  
The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

**BOSTON (City Proper)**  
Bessie Kaufman to Louis Greenblatt, Rose and Albany sts.; q. 1/2.  
Edward Herman et al. to Anthony Lauricelle, Green st.; q. 1/2.  
Samuel Dubinsky to Benjamin J. Hyman, Pitts and So. Margin sts.; q. 1/2.  
Mary Jordan to George H. Wisner, Greenough lane; q. 1/2.  
George H. Wisner to Antonio Del Signore, Greenough lane; q. 1/2.

**SOUTH BOSTON**  
George H. Wood et al. to Joseph G. Bennett et al., trs., C and Bolton sts.; d. \$2000.  
Same to same, C et. d. \$1000.

**EAST BOSTON**  
Catherine E. Downey to Thomas H. Kneuch, Beaulieu and London sts.; w. 1/2.  
Angelina Marcella to Adoloso Russo, Gore and Cottage sts.; q. 1/2.  
Gertrude Ginsburg to Esther Canner, Saratoga st.; q. 1/2.

**ROXBURY**  
Margaret Finnegan to Margaret F. Finnegan et al., Heath and Lunt sts.; 2 lots; w. 1/2.  
Frederick L. Rich, mtgee., to Frederick L. Rich, Rustin st.; d. \$300.  
Mary A. McDewitt to Gerald Marengli, Fort w. 1/2.  
Peter F. Clasby to Bridget Clasby, Reeds ct.; q. 1/2.

**DORCHESTER**  
Susan L. Fowler, mtgee., to William G. Redd, in trs.; d. \$110.  
Federico G. G. mtgee., to Joseph P. Fagnano, Grand av. and Tucker st.; d. \$500.

Joseph P. Fagnano, Federal Trust Co., Lauricelle st.; q. 1/2.  
Sylvanus G. Morse, mtgee., to Sylvanus G. Morse, Templeton st.; 7 lots; d. \$24,500.  
Sylvanus G. Morse to Robert J. Smith, Templeton st.; q. 1/2.  
Robert J. Smith to George W. Sylvester, Templeton st.; 2 lots; q. 1/2.  
Mary C. Dugan et al., F. Froiland et ux., Sawyer and Donner avs.; q. 1/2.  
William T. Henderson to John De Hart et ux., Rutland to Sarah Rosen, Devar st.; 8 lots; q. 1/2.

**WEST ROXBURY**  
Francis C. Hersey to Charles H. Hersey, Goldsmith st.; 1 lot; q. 1/2.  
Willard P. Whittemore, tr., to John E. De Witt, Murray Hill rd.; q. 1/2.  
Same to Gerardo M. Balbontin et al., Willow st. and Scholmer rd.; 2 lots; d. \$1.  
Realty Trust of Mass. to Emma R. Finn, High View av.; q. 1/2.

**BRIGHTON**  
William Williams et al. est. to Robert J. Jones, 14 lots; d. \$75.

## CHelsea

Thomas E. Ruggles to William Williams, Carmel st.; w. 1/2.  
Minnie E. Nelly to William Williams, Cook av.; rel. 1/2.  
Thomas F. Hakesy to Elizabeth C. Hakesy, Maverick st.; q. 1/2.  
Elizabeth C. Hakesy to Nellie A. Hakesy, Maverick st.; q. 1/2.

**WINTHROP**  
Emma R. Wyman et al. to George E. Hodgdon, Charles st.; w. 1/2.

**REVERE**  
Grace A. Kurt to Louis Fleischer, Proctor st.; 2 lots; q. 1/2.  
Clarence E. Waldron to Benjamin H. Chertok, Waverly av.; w. 1/2.  
Benjamin H. Chertok to Lottie Bankett, Waverly av.; q. 1/2.

Mary L. Magg, James R. Gerrish, Putnam rd.; 10 lots, Flint and View sts. and Woodland rd.; 13 lots, Woodland rd. 11 lots, Magg rd.; 10 lots, Magg and Oak Island rds. and Flint and View sts.; d. \$1000.

James R. Gerrish to Mary L. Magg, Putnam rd.; 10 lots, Flint and View sts. and Woodland rd.; 13 lots, Woodland rd. 11 lots, Magg rd.; 10 lots, Magg and Oak Island rds. and Flint and View sts.; d. \$1000.

**BUILDING NOTICES**  
Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are given in the order here given:  
Dana rd., 7, ward 23; Peter A. Roessing; wood dwelling.  
Lubez st., 53, ward 2; James Corsano; wood storage.  
Shawmut av., 318, ward 9; S. H. Ayers; alter dwelling.

**BUILDING MORE IN HONOLULU**  
HONOLULU—People, whether they are builders, architects or ordinary individuals, are interested in the development of that city because it is one of the possessions of the United States. In May, June and July the total estimated cost of buildings for which permits were issued in that city was \$642,373, which is at the rate of \$2,509,492 for 12 months.

Permits were issued in July for buildings representing a cost of \$236,387 and for repairs \$14,532, a total of \$250,919, as against \$97,619 and \$11,432 respectively, a total of \$109,051 in June or an increase of \$141,868 for July. The total of all permits for the past three months was \$744,649, being an average of 224,883 a month or at the rate of 2,698,596 for 12 months.—Construction News.

**ST. JOSEPH, MO., FIRM GIVES UP NATURAL FUEL**  
ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—The use of natural gas in St. Joseph will cease this fall and the St. Joseph Gas Company, through whose mains the natural gas is supplied, will return to the manufacture of gas.

That announcement was made recently by the company when it became known that the work of rebuilding and re-equipping its manufacturing plant would begin at once.  
Under a contract with the St. Joseph Gas Company the Kansas Natural Gas Company has been distributing natural gas through the St. Joseph company's mains for the last five years and the life of the contract was to be 20 years. The supply of gas has failed each winter and this summer on cool days there has not been enough for cooking purposes.

At a meeting of the public utilities board the question of requiring the manufacture of gas was considered, but action was deferred. It developed that the company has been making arrangements to discontinue the sale of natural gas, on account of inadequate supply.

The management of the St. Joseph Gas Company says it does not expect that artificial gas will be used for heating purposes, as natural gas has been, but that it will be able to furnish plenty of gas for cooking and lighting, which it has been unable to do since natural gas was introduced here.

The price of manufactured gas will be the same as before natural gas was furnished, 75 cents to \$1 a thousand cubic feet. The rate for natural gas is 40 cents a thousand in summer and 35 cents in winter.

The company admits that it expects trouble with the Kansas Natural Gas Company when it attempts to abrogate the contract for natural gas, but expects to establish easily that the natural gas company has nullified the contract by failure to supply gas in sufficient quantities.

**NORTHERN LIGHTS PHOTOGRAPHED**  
A new camera for photographing the aurora borealis has just been constructed for Prof. Carl Stormer of the Christiania University, says Popular Mechanics. The apparatus will be used to measure the relative brightness of the northern lights at different periods, and to enable a cinematograph reproduction of the phenomenon to be made afterward. The pictures are to be taken at night, and will consequently require a long exposure, which will extend from two and a half to eight minutes each.

## PRESIDENT ON WAY TO BEVERLY TO TAKE UP MEXICAN PROBLEM

(Continued from page one)

Realito. Citizens and federal soldiers from Colonia near Empalme had an engagement with the Indians.  
Mexican rebels hearing that a carload of arms and ammunition was shipped from Ft. Sam Houston to Narco, Ariz., tore up the rails and cut the telegraph wires between Narco and Empalme in an effort to prevent the arms reaching their destination. A short time before they believed was carrying the ammunition; but when they found they were mistaken they allowed the passengers to go back to American territory. Six bridges were burned near Cananea. A detachment of the ninth cavalry is now en route to the border from Ft. Russell, Wyo. Other detachments left today.

**RUSSIAN MUTINEERS DEFEATED IN FIGHT**  
(By the United Press)

BERLIN—One hundred men were slain and 200 wounded in a battle between a mutinous battalion of Russian engineers and a loyal regiment at Orany. The mutineers surrendered after a desperate resistance.

The Russian government has succeeded in suppressing all details of the naval mutiny at Sevastopol beyond the facts of the proclamation of martial law throughout the navy, the arrest of a judge advocate for sympathizing with the mutiny and the minister of marine's statement that "the contagion of mutiny has spread to only a few ships."

It is believed here that a serious situation exists in the Russian army and navy.

**NEW YORK—A St. Petersburg despatch to the New York Herald says that the minister of marine has issued an order in which he says:**  
"The Russian navy is passing through a historical period. The Emperor's will has summoned it to new life and the popular representatives have given it their confidence and abundant resources. The Emperor's will now calls it to its duty toward traitors and to those who have been disloyal. No pardon is possible."

"The Emperor was pained to learn that the seed of disorder had sprouted up in the navy, so dear to him, but the contagion has spread to only a few warships. I am happy to communicate the imperial thanks to those crews which have conscientiously done their duty."

**MAYFLOWER DESCENDANTS ELECT PLYMOUTH, Mass.**—The sixth triennial congress of Society of Mayflower Descendants closed Saturday. The move for a lasting memorial to the Pilgrim Fathers met with general approval, but without definite action. These officers were elected: Thomas Snell Hopkins, governor-general; John Packard Tilden, secretary-general; Henry Weston Bell, treasurer-general; the Rt. Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, elder-general; Myles Standish, captain-general; Abiel Ward Nelson, surgeon-general; Frank Rumrell, historian-general.

**PORT OF BOSTON**  
Arrived  
Str Caledonian (Br.), Carnon, Manchester, E.  
Str Admiral Schley, Jensen, Port Antonio and Port Morant, Jam.  
Str A W Perry, (Br.), Hawes, Charleston, S. C.  
Str City of Bangor, Colby, Bath, Me.  
Str Bay State, Strout, Portland, Me.  
Tug Lenape, Lloyd, Philadelphia, twg bgs Coalco, Langhorne and Leesport.  
Tug Edwin L. Pillsbury, Swim, Lynn, twg bgs Marion for Philadelphia.  
Tug Mercury, Wall, Gloucester, Mass.  
Schr Flo F Mader (Br.), Mader, Port Hastings, N. S.  
Tug Orion, Doane, Seaport, Me., twg bgs Royleston.  
Schr Magnus Manson, Torrey, Philadelphia.

Cleared  
Str Prince Arthur (Br.), Kinney, Yarmouth, N. S., by J. F. Masters.  
Str Boston (Br.), Simms, Yarmouth, N. S., by J. F. Masters.  
Str City of Augusta, Hunson, Savannah, by L. Wildes.  
Str Dorchester, Bond, Baltimore via Newport News, by C. H. Maynard.  
Str Calvin Austin, Pike, St. John, N. B., by Eastern S. S. Corporation.  
Str Governor Dingley, Mitchell, Portland, by Eastern S. S. Corporation.  
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Sailed  
Strs Calvin Austin, St. John, N. B.; Governor Dingley, via Portland and Eastport; tug Valley Forge, Philadelphia, twg bgs Marion, calling at Salem for Oak Hill, and at Providence for Herndon.

**NEW YORK ARRIVALS**  
Sept. 8, strs New York, from Southampton and Cherbourg; Rochambeau, Havre; Cameronia, Glasgow and Merville; Patris, from Greek ports; Rotterdam, from Rotterdam and Boulogne; Clam, from Ferrol; S V Luckenbach, Mayaguez; Westerland, Port au Prince; Manchionell, Port Antonio, Jam; Grenada, Trinidad and Grenada; Harold, Cienfuegos; Cubana, Matanzas via Sagua and Calibari; Colorado, Galveston and Key West; El Dorado, Galveston; Onondaga, Brunswick; City of Atlanta, Savannah; Montec, Newport News and Norfolk; Princess Anne, from Newport News and Norfolk; Clam MacPherson, Philadelphia; Pawnee, Philadelphia; Earl of Forfar, Philadelphia; Atlantic City, from Atlantic City; Navigator, Halifax, N. S.; schrs Edith, Blake, Savannah; Edwina, Smith, Charleston; Seth W Smith, Martin, South Amboy for Prospect Harbor, Me; tugs Neptune, with twg bgs; Paul Jones, with three; Buccaneer, twg one barge.

**FEDERAL JUDGE'S RULING REVERSED**  
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**MR. HILLES BACK AT OFFICE**  
NEW YORK—Charles D. Hilles, chairman of the Republican national committee, returned to his office here today, following a visit to President Taft's summer home at Beverly, Mass., where political conditions were discussed.

**ELECTRIC SHOW OPENS SOON**  
Boston electric show will open Sept. 28 in Mechanics building and continue for a month. The plans for the show include many new features.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Sixteen hundred tons of general cargo came into port today on the Leyland liner Caledonian, Captain Carnon, from Manchester. Joseph Shields, who sailed from Boston on a steamer of the Leyland line, and who after reaching England was ordered deported, returned on the Caledonian. Officers say that the English fields are flooded and that the corn crops in particular are injured.

Tinker mackerel continue to come into the market in great numbers. Seven vessels berthed at T wharf today with fares varying from 4000 to 18,000 pounds. Some of them had salt mackerel on board. Arrivals: Monarch 18,000 pounds, fresh tinkers and 32 barrels salt tinkers; Reliance 10,000 fresh, Philomena 7000 fresh, Nushanna 7000 fresh, Lois H. Corkton 6000 fresh, Bessie Dugan 4500 fresh, one barrel salt, and the Bethulia 4000 fresh. Dealers bought them for about six cents per pound.

Although the fares of swordfish have dwindled considerably, a few vessels continue bringing in the fish and today there were three cargoes at T wharf. The Eglantine had 40, the largest catch, while the Albert Willard with 28 and the Alert with 25, were the other arrivals. The fish sold to dealers for about 13 cents per pound.

Fresh groundfish continues in good supply at T wharf and nearly all of the 10 arrivals today had big fares. Among the fleet at the pier were four steamers, the Crest having 107,100 pounds, one of the largest catches ever made by a steamer trawler out of Boston. Of this amount 105,000 pounds was haddock alone. The market held firm despite the abundance of fish on hand and dealers' prices, although low for Monday, were not much higher than on Saturday. Arrivals: Str Crest 107,100 pounds, str Ripple 77,000, str Swell 82,500, str Heroine 18,000, str Gladys and Nellie 107,000, Adeline 111,000, Mary E. Sears 103,000, Lucinda 84,000, Lowell 88,500, Sadie M. Nunan 84,000, Jewett 72,000, Teaser 60,000, Elizabeth W. Nunan 45,000, Matthew S. Green 43,300, Viking 11,500, Galatea 25,000, Esther Gay 42,000, Columbia 2200, Georgiana 3300, and On Time 3300. Dealers' figures per hundredweight: Steak cod \$6.25, market cod \$2.75, haddock \$2 to \$2.75, steak pollock \$3, large hake \$2.25, medium hake \$1.75, and steak cusk \$2.50.

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## COASTWISE TRAFFIC

NORFOLK, Sept. 8—Sld, str Kershaw, Boston.

ROCKLAND, Me, Sept. 9—Arrd, str Belfast, Boston for Bangor.

FORT POINT, Me, Sept. 8—Arrd, tug Lykens, Philadelphia, with bgs Knickerbocker, Manatany and Tamenend; tug Conestoga, Philadelphia, twg bgs Manheim.

PORTLAND, Sept. 7—Arrd, bgs Cumru, from Philadelphia.

CITY ISLAND, Sept. 8—Pd south, str North Star, Portland for New York; H F Dimock, Boston; Dronning Maud, Hillsboro, N. B. for Newark; cable str Robert C Clowery, from St Pierre, Miq, and Halifax, N. S. for New York; schs Henry R Tilton, Vinal Haven, Me; Donna T Briggs, Bangor via Newport for New York; J Frank Seavey, Bangor, via New Rochelle for New York; Governor Stockley, Huntington for New York; Bessie Brown, New Haven for Norfolk; tugs Robert Robinson, twg four bgs; Arise, with four; Bulley, twg three; Watuppa, with two.

Pd east, 8, tugs Gypsum King, New York for Spencers Island, N. S., with Daniel M Munro, Gloucester and J B King & Co No 19 for Windsor, N. S.; Patience, twg three bgs; Spartan, with four; Daniel Willard, with three; Lackawanna, with three; Buccaneer, light.

ABERDEEN, Wash, Sept. 8—Arrd, schr Watson A West, Callao.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 8—Arrd, strs Lodovica, Poti; Indian, Providence, Suwanee, Jacksonville and Savannah; Melrose, Boston; Malden Brighton, Port Antonio, Sld, 8, strs Mora, Galveston; Gloucester, Boston; schr The Josephine, Savannah via R Rahnemann river.

BRUNSWICK, Sept. 7—Arrd, str Tropic, Hamburg.

BEAUPORT, N. C, Sept. 8—Arrd, port lighter E M Willis, Leffers, Norfolk. Cld, 8, bgs Clara, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C, Sept. 7—Arrd, strs Huron, Jacksonville; 8, Chippewa, Jacksonville; Iroquois, New York.

## NICARAGUA ARMY DEFEATS REBELS

PANAMA—News of an important battle in Nicaragua has been received by Dr. Marcos Velasquez, the Panama minister to that country. The message, which comes from the Nicaraguan minister of finance, Pedro Rafael Cuadra, says that the government forces captured Pagaya and Saratoga, important positions dominating the city of Masaya, which is held by the insurgents.

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Nic.—The government troops now hold the town of Catarina, on the heights of Pagaya. The clergy of Granada has issued an appeal for relief, because of the scarcity of food.

## ROURKE CLEARS CITY EMPLOYEE

Louis K. Rourke, commissioner of public works, after conducting an investigation into the charges of undue political activity on the part of William Dolan, a foreman of the South End yards, exonerated him. Acting Mayor Attridge alleged that Dolan had been taking a candidate for political office through the yards, introducing him to the men and asking them to vote for him.

## BIRDS PERCH ON TREE IN OCEAN

A large tree standing in the water, its branches filled with many birds of bright plumage was seen by the officers of the United Fruit Company's steamship Llimon, Captain Blair, which is berthed at Long Wharf. She arrived last night from Port Limon, Costa Rica. The tree had evidently blown into the sea. It was seen off the west Cuba coast.

## DECIDE N. Y. PENNANT TONIGHT

AUBURN, N. Y.—Whether Utica will get the New York State league pennant or whether the result will be declared to be a tie between that team and the Wilkesbarre, Pa., team will be decided tonight by President John A. Farrell. He left for Syracuse today and will hear both sides before he reaches any decision. The Wilkesbarre and Utica teams were tied at the beginning of yesterday's games. Both won, but Utica worked in a doubleheader and went into the lead. Wilkesbarre now claims the doubleheader was illegal as only one game remained on the schedule between the Utica and the Syracuse aggregation.

## MR. STRAUS TO STAY ON BOARD

NEW YORK—Oscar S. Straus will remain as chairman of the board of arbitration which will settle the wage dispute between the engineers and the railroads in the eastern trunk line territory. This was announced following a meeting of the arbitration committee today. The official statement said that Mr. Straus had tendered his resignation following his nomination for Governor but the board agreed that it could have no bearing on his duties and he withdrew from his position.

## MR. GEORGE TO BE ADVISER

NEW YORK—Lynman Beecher Stowe, secretary of the National Association of Junior Republics, announces that William R. George, founder of the George Junior Republic at Freeville, N. Y., hereafter will act as official adviser of the association.

## ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists and is subject to change without notice.

### Transatlantic Sailings

#### EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York	Sept.	1912
*Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Bremen	Sept. 10	
*Ryndam, for Rotterdam	Sept. 10	
*Mauretania, for Liverpool	Sept. 11	
*Celtic, for Liverpool	Sept. 12	
*Grosser Kurfurst, for Bremen	Sept. 12	
*Osens, for Copenhagen	Sept. 12	
*France, for Havre	Sept. 12	
*Sant Anna, for Naples	Sept. 12	
*Victoria Louise, for Hamburg	Sept. 12	
*Uranium, for Rotterdam	Sept. 12	
*Albatros, for Hamburg	Sept. 12	
*Finland, for Dover-Antwerp	Sept. 12	
*New York, for Southampton	Sept. 12	
*Majestic, for Southampton	Sept. 12	
*Cretic, for Mediterranean ports	Sept. 12	
*Rotterdam, for Rotterdam	Sept. 12	
*America, for Genoa-Naples	Sept. 12	
*Lusitania, for Liverpool	Sept. 12	
*Albatros, for Liverpool	Sept. 12	
*La Provence, for Liverpool	Sept. 12	
*Saxonia, for Gibraltar-Naples	Sept. 12	
*Roma, for Genoa, Marseilles	Sept. 12	
*America, for Hamburg	Sept. 12	

#### Sailings from Boston

Sailings from Boston	Sept.	1912
Cymric, for Liverpool	Sept. 10	
Canadian, for Liverpool	Sept. 10	
Dura, for Liverpool	Sept. 10	
Lacania, for Liverpool	Sept. 10	
Parisian, for Liverpool	Sept. 10	



Richmond, Virginia







## NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

MICROSCOPIC VISION  
MAY BE ASSISTED BY  
ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Dr. Bayliss, assistant professor of psychology at University College, in an interview with a representative of the Morning Post, put forward that it might be possible by means of ultra-violet light greatly to extend the range of accurate microscopic vision.

"I agree," he said, "that, in view of modern microscopy there does not appear to be any great scope for the existence of ultra-microscopic organisms, for there is not a great range of size left between the smallest bodies rendered accurately visible and that of the molecule of such a substance as egg albumen. It has been shown best theoretically and experimentally that, so long as air intervenes as a medium between the object and the eye, nothing can be made accurately visible that is less than about three quarters of the millionth of an inch, the reason being that when the wave length of ultra-violet light exceeds a certain limit it is absorbed by air."

"By ordinary microscopic methods the limit of the size is about three times as great. By Lord Rayleigh's method, on the other hand, when an intensely brilliant illumination is used, and objects are rendered visible through the diffraction in much the same way as notes are rendered visible in the sunlight, the existence of ultra-microscopic objects can be determined. It was in this way that Zsigmondi determined the size of particles of gold in ruby glass. He made those in a certain volume visible by intense illumination, counted their numbers, and determined their weight chemically. From this he estimated their size as six thousandths of the micron, or as about a twentieth of the size accurately determinable by the photographic plate through combining the use of fluor spar with a vacuum. Unfortunately, however, this method only gives some indication of the shape, and does not make possible any direct measurement of the size."

"While every one would welcome any assistance that can be gained by instruments of greater resolving power, it seems on theoretical grounds impossible to hope that any very significant advance can be expected. One is hardly justified in looking for an increase of more than one half or one third in invisibility."

SOCIALISTS ARE  
ALSO PATRIOTS  
DECLARES LEADER

(Special to the Monitor)

MUNICH, Bavaria—The voting of the Bavarian army estimates proved the occasion for a declaration of Socialist policy in the event of war.

In spite of the fact that the Social Democrats were voting against the army estimates it must not be regarded, explained Herr von Vollmar, the leader of the Bavarian Socialists, as anything but a refusal to express confidence in a government who had treated Social Democracy as an enemy. Though it was the object of their party to preserve peace, it would be found in the event of war that Socialists would postpone every other consideration to their country's need, and would not be the least efficient defenders of the Fatherland.

A National Liberal member expressed his appreciation of the "warm and patriotic" words of the Socialist leader and agreed that the refusal to vote the army estimates was an act merely in the nature of a political demonstration.

ROUMANIAN MUSIC  
HEARD IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A Roumanian rhapsody, the work of Georges Enesco, was heard for the first time in London at one of the promenade concerts at the Queen's hall. Enesco is a young composer, a native of a Roumanian village, who is giving promise of a brilliant future. The rhapsody given at the Queen's hall is considered an attractive and interesting composition.

ATTITUDE OF TEACHER IS AID  
TO EDUCATION IN IRELAND

(Special to the Monitor)

DUBLIN, Ireland—The intermediate education board for Ireland has issued its report for 1911, and it seems that many improvements have been effected through the readiness of the teachers to adopt the ideas of the inspectors.

Better text books are used, classical pronunciation has improved, and composition is treated on better lines. Repetition which had almost disappeared, is being reintroduced. Literature and history are receiving broader treatment than was formerly the case, the facts of history are not at present taught, to such an extent, as isolated phenomena, the effort being to show the connection between cause and effect.

In regard to modern languages more attention is paid to pronunciation and to the oral side of the work. In mathe-

FRANCE DISSOLVES  
SYNDICATES OF  
SCHOOL TEACHERS

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—For some time the extreme revolutionary spirit manifested by the syndicates of school teachers has caused the government some uneasiness. When M. Clemenceau was premier, he found it necessary to address to them a strongly worded letter warning them of the folly and danger of their attitude. At the congress of the syndicates held at Chambéry recently, however, the extremists carried all before them, and identification with the General Confederation of Labor was voted.

Not only was it decided that at the next congress of the Confederation Generale the syndicates would be represented, but the school teachers pledged themselves to support the institution known as "Son du Soldat." The object of this institution is purely revolutionary in character, its chief aim being the dissemination of revolutionary ideas and unpatriotism among the conscripts of the French army.

The radical press was at first inclined to condone the teachers' attitude with respect to the "Son du Soldat," and the singing of the "Internationale" at the close of their congress, but M. Messimy, the former minister for war, and an ardent Radical, spoke with the greatest indignation of their conduct, drawing a very unfavorable comparison between it and that of German teachers. The condemnation of the former minister was followed at a ministerial council by the order for the dissolution of the syndicates.

JAPANESE COTTON  
GOODS ARE AIDED  
BY HIGH TARIFF

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—From the report of the British consul on the trade of Yokohama for 1911, it appears that there was a slight decrease in the import of raw cotton and a slight increase in that of cotton yarn.

The value of the cotton imported from British India was £241,000, as compared with £1,054,000 in 1910, whilst that imported from the United States was £1,009,000, as compared with £637,000. The falling off in the imports from British India as against those from the United States was due largely to the high prices maintained by Indian exporters. The value of the imports from Egypt was £328,000, as compared with £233,000 in 1910.

Owing to the enormous increase in the tariff duties it is probable that trade in future will be confined almost entirely to such fine counts as 100's and 120's, which Japanese spinning mills do not find it profitable to produce, and to certain common counts, such as 16's and 20's of special spinnings. It would appear that cotton prints and all the plainer kinds of cotton cloth are being obtained to an ever increasing extent from Japanese manufacturers.

CARRYING ARMS IN  
FRANCE CHECKED

(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—Greater stringency is to be observed in the enforcement of the law regarding the carrying of weapons. M. Briand, minister of justice, has issued a circular to the local authorities to this effect, and further legislation on the subject is under consideration in the House. From Nov. 1 reports will be made to the minister every three months of charges of carrying prohibited weapons, together with the result of these charges.

## PERSIA INDEFINITE AS TO LINE

(Special to the Monitor)

TEHERAN, Persia—The Russian minister has received a letter from the minister for foreign affairs with regard to the Julfa-Tabriz railway concession. The communication, it is stated, can be interpreted as a promise to bring negotiations to a definite conclusion, but the point as to whether the cabinet, with the approval of the regent, can grant the concession without the approval of the Mejlis, is left obscure.

SARAWAK COUNCIL  
IN LONDON URGED  
BY RAJAH BROOKE

(Special to the Monitor)

SARAWAK, West Borneo—At the triennial meeting of the Sarawak state council, held recently, Rajah Brooke made reference to the prosperity of the country and to the increase in the culture of rubber and pepper.

Speaking of the future of the country he advised the formation of a council of old inhabitants of Sarawak in London to "provide for the support of the government in Europe against those who might wish to intrigue against and injure the independence or integrity of the country."

The revenues, continued Rajah Brooke, should be collected from just sources and not from the sale of land, which belonged to the inhabitants, companies and capitalists. The formation of a council or committee which would act as trustees of invested money, and advisers in financial affairs, would help to uphold the independence of the country and would constitute a body of referees for Sarawak affairs outside Sarawak.

IMMIGRATION QUESTION TO FORE  
AMONG AUSTRALIAN POLITICIANS

(Copyright by Topical Press, London)

Group of mechanics and skilled workmen who are emigrating to the Australian commonwealth from Great Britain

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Vic., Aus.—From the Liberal point of view, immigration is at the present time one of the most important questions occupying the attention of politicians in Australia. Furthermore, it is one of the greatest importance to employers of labor.

From time to time there is a good deal said, sometimes in one state, sometimes in another, of the lack of employment. On investigation, it is usually proved that employment is not lacking within the state, though in the large towns it is at times true that there are a number of unemployed, owing largely to a habit, growing in Australia, as elsewhere, of the desertion of the country districts for the large cities.

Another contributing cause is government employment. Numbers of workmen congregate wherever there is any chance of obtaining this. Employment by the New South Wales labor government is very popular at the present time, as all labor is paid by the day. That this is an extravagant way of carrying out works is believed by many in the

community, who see that it will ultimately mean increased taxation.

An interesting situation arose in Melbourne lately. A deputation of the unemployed, introduced by Mr. Prendergast, the leader of the Labor party in the state Parliament, waited upon Mr. Watt, the premier, who, however, refused to see them. The deputation then called upon and were received by Mr. Hughes, federal attorney-general, who expressed his personal sympathy with them, but said that, owing to the constitution, he was unable to help them. He added that their plight at the present time at any rate, was very largely due to the fact that, during the last year or two, a great number of persons had been brought into the country from outside.

When the state Parliament met that afternoon Mr. Prendergast moved the adjournment of the House to consider the question of unemployment. The debate which followed was highly interesting as revealing the Labor party's attitude toward immigration. Those who were not opposed entirely to the policy of immigration, found fault with the manner in which it was administered. Mr. Watt explained his refusal to re-

ceive the deputation. No appointment, he said, had been made and though no man was more anxious than himself to deal with the matter of unemployment, he could not subscribe to the doctrine that the government was morally responsible for finding employment for all its citizens. Still, he believed that it was wise for a government to do its utmost to prevent social distress arising in a community through unemployment. He asserted that there was no justification for joining the question of unemployment with the question of immigration. The most immediate cause had been the extraordinarily dry season in the country.

Mr. Watt had secured an agreement between the unions, on the one side, and the Chamber of Manufacturers, on the other, on the grounds that it was not only justifiable, but desirable, that certain numbers of men should be secured from England for certain specified work. Individually and as a whole, the Labor party contests the fact that population stands for greater wealth and prosperity; there is always a nervous fear that immigration will mean a lowering of wages.

MIDNAPUR CASE  
APPEAL UPHELD  
BY HIGH COURT

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India—The judgment of the high court in the appeal on the Midnapur conspiracy case is the second instance lately in which the action of British officials has been upheld on appeal, the judgments of both the subordinate and the high court having been reversed by the privy council in the first case.

The appeal arose out of a claim for damages against Mr. Weston and two police officers by persons accused in connection with the Midnapur conspiracy case. The judges of the high court dismissed the suit for damages with costs, which are said to amount to a considerable figure.

In giving judgment Mr. Justice Woodroffe criticized the findings of Mr. Justice Fletcher in the lower court and had some strong remarks to make with regard to counsel's conduct of the case on behalf of the Bengali plaintiffs. It need hardly be said that the judgment of the high court has given rise to a vast amount of comment, which, not unnaturally, is colored by the political affiliations of those by whom it is made.

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INCREASING TRAFFIC  
IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA  
NEEDS NEW ENGINES

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Evidence of the prosperity enjoyed by South Australia during recent years is to be found in various directions. One instance is the high pressure at which railways have had to be worked in order to cope with the increased traffic resulting from the opening up of new areas for settlement and the larger yields of produce.

This and the building of new lines of railway has necessitated the provision of additional rolling stock, and though the railway workshops are well provided with the requisite machinery, they have for some time past been unable to keep pace with the requirements. As a result the government recently called for tenders for 15 engines, and acting on the recommendation of the railways commissioner, they have now decided to call for tenders for 75 additional locomotives.

In a statement to the press the Commissioner of Public Works Hon. R. Butler, M. P., stated that ample time would be given for tenders to complete the work, and it would be provided that the delivery of the engines shall be spread over at least five years.

It is satisfactory to record that the necessity for additional rolling stock is accompanied by a large increase in the railway revenue.

ANCIENT ROMAN  
FORT IN HOMBURG  
VISITED BY KAISER

(Special to the Monitor)

HOMBURG, Germany—While staying in Homburg the Kaiser paid a visit to the excavations and the museum of Saalburg, which stands on a ridge of the Taunus near this town. The Saalburg was the largest of the Roman forts belonging to the Pfalzgraben, part of a line of entrenchments placed there in the second and third centuries to give protection to the Roman territory in southwest Germany.

The Emperor Wilhelm has shown great interest in the treasures collected in the Limes museum as well as in the fort itself which was reconstructed on the ancient foundations soon after the excavations in 1871.

LONDON WILL TRY  
"DAY AND NIGHT"  
PLAN OF BANKING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—London will very shortly become acquainted with the "all-night" bank scheme. New-York and Los-Angeles have proved it a great success and Vancouver, British Columbia, has adopted it quite recently.

The custom of closing the banks at 4 o'clock has admittedly many inconveniences. Theatrical managers, restaurant keepers, and the managers of picture palaces, who at present have to keep their evening takings on their premises all night will, under the new scheme, be able to deposit them safely with their banks directly their houses close.

The banks themselves would, in many cases be able to dispense with the necessity of a night watchman. On the other hand relays of clerks will be required and it has been found necessary in the "day and night banks" in the United States to establish an elaborate system of checks, as it is impossible for the officials to know all the customers.

The first of the "all-night" banks will have its premises on the south side of Piccadilly, towards Leicester square, and this establishment will rapidly be followed by other branches in the West End.

IMPERIAL TABLE  
OF TRADE HEADED  
BY BRITISH INDIA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The second part of the annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries and British possessions during 1911 has been issued.

The total imports from British possessions, including protectorates, amounted to £171,259,731 and from foreign countries £508,897,796.

The exports of British, foreign, and colonial merchandise to British possessions was £171,941,428 and to foreign countries £384,937,004. Imports from the United States amounted to £122,604,486 and exports to that country to £56,098,927, or more than £6,000,000 lower than in 1910. The exports to Germany were £57,418,736 and imports from that country amounted to £65,280,739.

British India heads the Imperial table with £45,423,316 imports and £53,863,691 exports, while Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and Cape Colony follow in the order named.

KOREAN PROGRESS  
UNDER JAPAN IS  
TOLD IN REPORT

(Special to the Monitor)

TOKIO, Japan—The "Fourth Annual Report on Reforms and Progress in Korea" affords remarkable reading. It was in 1910, two years ago, that Japan first formally annexed Korea, renaming it Cho-sen, and yet in this short time reform on a scale such as to be almost incredible has taken place.

With an administration in which corruption and dissension were rife the condition of the country was one of lawlessness and misery, a condition which perhaps to a less patient and observant people than the Japanese could only have been met by force. But those who had surveyed and studied Korea for years were convinced that the annexation of the country could be accomplished without bloodshed, and that lawlessness could be extirpated by giving the people ordinary means of making a livelihood.

The fourth annual report tells of this work; of how gifts were distributed, public works, such as railways and roads, undertaken in regions where the inhabitants had lived by means of brigandage and burglary, of financial reform, industrial development, commercial expansion, the work of generations, without commotion, accomplished in the short space of two years; a nation of 13,000,000 inhabitants in an area of 84,102 square miles brought not only within the pale of modern civilization but of prosperity and progress.

JACOBAN PANELS  
IN TREATY HOUSE  
TO BE REMOVED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Jacobean panelling and carving of the two rooms in the Uxbridge "Treaty House" known as the presence chamber and conference room have been sold and will shortly be removed by their new owner, H. Burgess of Hounslow. The ultimate destination of the panels is at present unknown.

The Treaty House at Uxbridge was the scene in 1645 of a protracted endeavor on the part of commissioners representing the royalists and the roundheads to bring the civil war to an end. It is the panelling of the two rooms where the commissioners deliberated of which the old inn is to be disposed.

"Ye Old Crowne and Treaty House" flourished in the coaching days. Its position on the high road between London and Oxford, a stone's throw of the Buckinghamshire border, made it a natural stopping place for travelers between these two cities. A frequent visitor at the inn was Edmund Burke when on his way to the capital from his home in Beaconsfield.

In the seventeenth century the Treaty House was the property of Sir John Bennett, and then that of Wentworth Gurney. It subsequently passed into the hands of Mr. Gostling, Sir Christopher Abdy and Dr. Thorold.

SAZONOFF VISIT  
FIXED FOR SEPT. 18

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG—Sept. 18 is the date fixed for the departure of M. Sazonoff for London. He will be accompanied by Baron Schilling, the chief of his chancery, and will return by way of Paris. The press continues to express satisfaction at the coming visit. It is generally expected that the meetings between M. Sazonoff and Sir Edward Grey will tend to improve affairs in Persia.

## PORTUGAL TO ALTER TREATMENT

(Special to the Monitor)

LISBON, Portugal—Dr. Rodrigues, the director of the penitentiary where several of the Royalist conspirators have been immured, has informed the minister of justice that he proposes to modify the present discipline for political prisoners. They will be allowed to receive provisions from outside at their own expense, a larger amount of open-air exercise will be granted them and they will be exempted from manual labor.

FAMOUS MATHEMATICIANS OF  
CAMBRIDGE, ENG., RECALLED

(Special to the Monitor)

CAMBRIDGE, Eng.—Sir George Darwin, Plinian professor of astronomy, delivered the presidential address at the fifth International Congress of Mathematicians in Cambridge, at which were present about 670 delegates from 27 different countries.

At the opening of his speech Sir George confessed to feeling ill-equipped worthily to fill the presidential chair in such an assembly. But if there was one place in the world in which he could not feel wholly out of place in bidding them welcome it was Cambridge.

Cambridge had, it was true, been the home of great pure mathematicians, such as Sylvester and Cayley but they surely might claim without undue boast, that their university had played a

AERIAL "POCKETS"  
ARE ATTRIBUTED TO  
OPPOSING CURRENTS

(Special to the Monitor)

CAMBRIDGE, England—In a lecture which he delivered recently at Cambridge on the principles of aerial flight Mr. Bailey of Dublin University pointed out that as a result of investigations which had been made, air currents were found to be not horizontal but inclined.

The wind indeed was very rarely truly horizontal; there was always a variation of some 20 degrees upwards, or downwards. The inclination was greatest in the case of light winds, and for that reason it was safer to navigate an aircraft in a moderately strong wind than in a light one.

Very little, he continued, was known with regard to supposed air pockets or holes in the air, but sometimes in the process of flight an aviator would suddenly feel as though the air beneath him had given way, just as if a person walking on solid ground suddenly found himself in a quicksand. If the aviator dropped bodily into one of these pockets he might succeed in righting himself without trouble, but sometimes it was only a small part of his machine that was affected.

Professor Humphry of the Washington bureau, who had been investigating the matter very closely, had come to the conclusion that there was no such thing as a hole in the sense of a perfectly vacuous place, but that the pocket was probably the meeting point of two oppositely inclined currents, the effect produced being much the same as if there was an absence of air altogether. The investigations which were being made had led to very interesting results, and it had been found that there were aerial rivers, waterfalls and billows, but so far little information had been obtained with regard to so-called air pockets and the way to deal with them.

Mr. Bailey explained that he took a more hopeful view than most people with regard to the influence on warfare of aerial flight. He believed, in fact, that the development of the aeroplane, by laying bare the dispositions of the opposing army, would result in its being found to be not a terrible engine of war but a most effective agent of peace.

HIGH LIVING COST  
IN RHODESIA HAS  
CAUSED PROTEST

(Special to the Monitor)

BULAWAYO, Rhodesia—The dissatisfaction felt in Rhodesia at the high cost of living in the country has found expression in a resolution recently adopted by the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce. In this it is declared that the abnormal cost of living is due to the existing tariff, and that the high transit charges on goods coming from the coast have considerable influence in retarding the progress of the country.

The chamber therefore demand a reduction in railway rates, and record their opinion that it would be better for Rhodesia to withdraw from the customs convention rather than bear greater fiscal burdens than at present. The attitude of the Bulawayo chamber is that of every other Chamber of Commerce in Rhodesia.

LAW INSTITUTE  
HELD IN NORWAY

(Special to the Monitor)

CHRISTIANIA, Norway—The twenty-fifth session of the Institute of International Law is being held at the Nobel Institute in Christiania. By far the greatest number of the effective members and associates have come from England.

Among them are Prof. L. F. L. Oppenheim of Cambridge, Prof. H. Goudy of Oxford, Sir Thomas Barclay, His Honor Sir Sherston Baker, Sir Thomas Holland and Prof. Brougham Leach of Dublin. The King was present at the opening meeting and gave a state dinner in honor of the institute. The municipality of Christiania also entertained the delegates.

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Cambridge had, it was true, been the home of great pure mathematicians, such as Sylvester and Cayley but they surely might claim without undue boast, that their university had played a

conspicuous part in the advance of applied mathematics. Newton was a glory to all mankind, and Cambridge men were proud that he should have been Lucasian professor there. But as regarded the part played by Cambridge, he referred rather to the men of the last 100 years, such as Airy, Adams, Maxwell, Stokes, Kelvin and others, who had marked out the lines of research in applied mathematics as studied at that university.

Both pure and applied mathematicians, continued the president, were in search of truth, but the former sought the truth in itself, whilst the latter searched for the truth about the universe in which we live. To some men abstract truth has the greater charm, to others the interest in our universe is dominant. In both fields there was room for indefinite advance.



## THE HOME FORUM

## REASONABLE SERVICE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE universal longing to know more about God and to escape from the thralldom of sin and sickness exists in the human consciousness because of the ever-presence of good and man's unity with the creator of all good; but an appeal to this instinct is sometimes unheeded, or perhaps meets with the reply, "I know what the Christian life demands and I am not willing to pay the price."

An answer like this incorrectly implies that the service of a kind and loving heavenly Father is an arduous one. Such a statement might even indicate that He exacts obedience after the manner of a tyrannical and unjust earthly ruler. In the twelfth chapter of Paul's letters to the Romans, however, the apostle calls this service a reasonable one, and as such it should appeal to the highest and most active of the human faculties.

In daily life a man's activity in the business in which he is engaged and his willingness to make personal sacrifices for its success are greater in proportion to his share in the returns of that business. One who is an equal partner, sharing in all profits and responsibilities, loses every thought of drudgery in connection with his duties and is happy in a service that brings its own reward. This sense of service is also found by those who realize that they are members of a universal partnership of truth. As an incentive to highest endeavor, and as compensation for faithful labors, there is offered to all men fellowship with Christ Jesus and joint heirship with him in the power and glory of the Father's kingdom here and now.

Carrying out the purpose of God that the kingdom of heaven be manifested on earth, Jesus destroyed evil in every form—beliefs of sin, sickness and death—and revealed the perfect man who reflects the being, character and thoughts of God. All who would share in the joys and profits of this divine unfoldment are called upon to follow the course marked out by the Master. There is no other way to true and lasting happiness.

In his appeal to the Romans Paul reminds them that the continued service of God carry with them the moral obligation to make some return for value received, and they are told that by presenting their bodies "a living sacrifice" they are rendering a reasonable and acceptable service. The old concept of sacrifice, to which the Romans as a nation had been accustomed, included the belief of death, the surrender of some cherished

object for the purpose of appeasing an angry god. The new and "living sacrifice" which Paul urged was in accordance with the teachings of Christ Jesus himself and needed no priest nor temple, no sacrificial altar, no destruction of life. Indeed this spiritual concept leads to eternal life and not to death, to the sense of freedom and dominion instead of to a sense of bondage to fear brought on by substituting mortal concepts for the one true, unchanging God.

The teachings of Christian Science bring out clearly the spiritual reality that God, who is Love, by reason of His very nature, can give only good and perfect gifts, as the Scriptures affirm, and that man—the real man who was created by Spirit—has never lost his perfect, spiritual being. Since all good is eternal and no good thing can ever be lost the only sacrifice that can be made is the giving up of a false sense, including thoughts of sickness, trouble and inharmonious of every sort. Then spiritual understanding takes possession of consciousness. From the new and true understanding of eternal verities thus supplied there arises an increased desire for holiness, together with the moral courage necessary for its attainment.

What if the first steps one takes in the direction of holiness and the permanent health which it brings should be hampered by the influence of old and false beliefs? As declared by Mrs. Eddy in the text-book of Christian Science, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 462), "There is nothing difficult nor toilsome in this task, when the way is pointed out; but self-denial, sincerity, Christianity and persistence alone win the prize, as they usually do in every department of life."

Faithful effort to overcome evil and discord in the individual consciousness leads to the joy of knowing the truth of the Master's saying: "My yoke is easy, and my burden is light." The seeming strife between the false material senses and Spirit does not always continue, for there comes a time when faith in the invincible power of good over evil leads to spiritual freedom. Then men do the will of God and gain the commendation, "Henceforth I call you not servants; . . . but I have called you friends." To these there is no feeling of loss in being collaborators with the Master, for they have tested and proved the utter falsity of the belief that there is any abiding pleasure in matter or in so-called material sense. They have tested also the unerring operation of the law of Love and have found it sufficient for every need of their existence. What can it profit a man to give years of labor for that which begins and ends in nothingness when God's eternal gifts are for all men in return for reasonable service?

Be substantially great in thyself and more than thou appearest unto others; and let the world be deceived in thee as they are in the lights of heaven.—Sir Thomas Browne.

## NATURE A SERIES OF MIRRORS

IT is worth while to open our eyes to the painter's knowledge, for the reward of the artistic observer is great and the pleasure increases with experience, says a writer in the Craftsman. If color is studied it will soon be seen that all nature acts as a series of mirrors. A credit system will be found in the color world where objects are constantly borrowing and lending. All of us who have roved the fields in childhood have noticed this fact of color reflection, when we held a buttercup beneath the chin of a companion to see if he liked butter. With greater delicacy, nature plays this way with us constantly, but few realize the gentle game. The roof of bright red tiles changes in color in an instant to a gleam of silver-gray, when a passing shower glazes its surface, conceals local color and mirrors the sky. The metallic ivy leaves flutter before us, that we call green, change their color with every breeze that shakes them, at one angle giving a glint of sunlight, at another a flash of the cold blue of the sky; the next moment, they show their local color and then blend sky reflection and local color for a second. Paradoxical as it may sound, a red leaf sometimes is blue, and a green leaf may be yellow.

Moist and firm surfaces are naturally the best mirrors, yet the dull gray fence

## His Favorite Flower

W. D. Howells, at luncheon at Kittery Point, said of a certain popular novelist: "There is about as much poetry in him as there is in McMaisters. McMaisters, you know, was walking with a girl in a wild New England wood. 'What is your favorite flower, Mr. McMaisters?' the girl asked. 'McMaisters thought a moment, then cleared his throat and answered: 'Well, I believe I like the whole wheat best.'"—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

It is perhaps questionable whether from birth and genealogy, how closely scrutinized soever, much insight is to be gained.—Carlyle

## IN THE BUSY STREETS OF SYDNEY, N. S. W.



(Copyright by N. S. W. Bookstall Company, Sydney)

DESIGNED originally for a market and named in honor of Queen Victoria, this modern structure, one of the most striking in Sydney, N. S. W., was later given over to other business. It cost three quarters of a million and let the American reader observe that this is pounds not dollars.

## ON THE SWEETNESS OF SOLITUDE

BUT here was a real aloneness, a solitude that was almost tangible, and I discovered—an exquisite, an adorable thing. It made everything mine, in a way I had never known before and couldn't realize completely enough for my satisfaction now. Even my self seemed more mine than it ever had, at those times when some one might break in at any moment with an outside demand upon me.

Some one writes this in a delectable bit of descriptive writing in the Atlantic, the loneliness being incidental to a wonderful day spent by a child in the softly undulating green prairies. The words cited here touch so directly on the reasons for feeling so happy all alone that one is tempted to animadvert further on this theme. It is true that when the house is left empty of all but oneself, there is a peace and self-possession which the crowded days rarely allow.

The joy of it is exactly this feeling that one is oneself, free to think and act as he will, with no other personalities to drag him here and there in thought by various demands. Who has not felt the relief of shutting one's door finally upon the last dearly beloved member of the family group and dropping

into the embrace of one's easy chair, utterly alone, and rejoicing in the prospect of two blank days ahead, of utter silence, if one chooses.

To be sure the silence is not so utterly utter, as Bunthorne would have said. For in the city—and it is the city dweller to whom this loneliness is most of a rarity—one has the reminders of neighboring activities. The musically inclined especially make themselves felt (if they would only shut their windows as in merciful Germany they are said to be compelled by law to do), but even so the fact that nobody is going to make the slightest demand upon one directly

fortifies the consciousness with new patience to endure even the most relentless "ragtime."

Somehow out of doors this sense of being alone is less poignant. Perhaps the companionship of the moving things of nature makes the difference. The out-of-doors solitude is sweet indeed, but it may keep one attentive, after all, to things outside one's own thinking, and to this extent one is after all still being acted upon or influenced by outside things. The solitude of one's own room, where the familiar furnishings offer no distractions, is one of the great luxuries of the busy man or woman; and it is one which all homemakers should take deeply into account in planning and governing the home.

Lowell says that the nurse of full-grown beings is solitude. And if the greatly great characters have been of solitary habit for the most part, or at any rate folk who sought the solitudes when they properly might, surely we of smaller mold may be wise as they in this, and give our littler selves, too, the chance to grow in this by shaking off the cramping crowds and being alone for a time with our own highest and deepest thinking.

IF YOU EVER WISH TO DO AN HEROIC DEED, DO NOT PRAY FOR COURAGE, PRAY FOR LOVE.

—F. S. Grant.

## "The Promised Land"

(From Rhymed Review of Mary Ann's book, by Arthur Gutterman in "Life.")

For her the school-doors opened wide;  
For her were springs of truth and learning;  
For her the land was glorified,—  
A land where Freedom's lamp is burning.

A land whose glowing story stirs  
The childish heart,—the first of nations!  
Columbia's heroes all were hers,  
And hers their hopes and aspirations.

So thus her Promised Land she sought  
And entered. Freed of every fetter,  
May not her hand, may not her thought  
Yet help to make that land the better?

## MEREDITH'S SELF-CRITICISM

GEORGE MEREDITH'S letters printed in Scribners are a refutation of any charge against him that he made his writing purposely hard reading. He says, writing to G. P. Baker, now of Harvard fame as professor of dramatic writing: "Concerning style, thought is tough, and dealing with thought produces toughness. Or when strong emotion is in tide against the active mind, there is perforce confusion. Have you

found that scenes of simple emotion or plain narrative were hard to view? When their author revised for the new edition his critical judgment approved these passages. Yet you are not to imagine that he holds his opinion combatively against his critics. The verdict is with the observer.

"In the comedies, and here and there where a concentrated presentment is in design, you will find a 'pitch' considerably above our common human; and purpose, for only in such manner could so much be shown. Those high notes and condensings are abandoned when the strong human call is heard—I beg you to understand merely that such was my intention."

America must read the next paragraph with pleasure: "Again, when you tell me that Harvard has the works, and that young Harvard reads them, the news is of a kind to prompt me to fresh productiveness and higher."

## Exacting Qualifications

American electors were at one time required to possess high qualifications. In parts of New England during the seventeenth century voters had to reside in a "stone house of the dimensions of 20x16 feet, with one or more brick or stone chimney or chimneys." Each voter had also to be certified by his neighbors "of sober and peaceable conversation." In Connecticut, says the Indianapolis News, every candidate for the local assembly had to furnish a certificate from the selectmen of the town where he resided that he was of "quiet and peaceable behavior and civil conversation." That the selectmen might exercise due care in signing such certificates they were liable to a fine of \$25 in case the candidate turned out otherwise than was represented.

## Gems in the Rough

"Sir, I have all the gems of English literature in my library."  
"Yes, and I notice they are uncut gems."—Baltimore

## LEAF TAKEN FROM THE NOTE BOOK

IMPROVED sports if taken as a serious subject for observation offer a notable field for the study of child nature. There pends a long, long rope from the top of a high, high building, where a block and pulley is arranged for lifting things into upper windows. The working men are taking their nooning and the boys have a chance. One lad grasps the rope as high up as he can as he stands, and also throws a leg round it, sailor fashion. The others then take the end of the rope and run with it out into the street. As they run and tug the slack of the rope of course rises from the sidewalk and we have, as we glance negligently along the street, the strange spectacle of a youth apparently flying through mid-air with more mastery than the air man himself, for

the boy appears to be depending triumphantly on nothing. It certainly makes an odd impression at a slight distance to see the boyish form sprawling in the air over the road. Now the lads let go their hold of the rope and the clinging boy swings swiftly back toward the side of the building, and stays himself from banging against the bricks by scraping his toes along the sidewalk. It is a merry game enough. This game brings kite flying to thought and recalls an even more startling experience of a similar sort which Boston pedestrians enjoyed not long ago. As one was walking down a broad avenue one saw apparently a man dangling with spasmodic kicks of appealing legs high in air over a big building. He clung and tossed and swayed with acrobatic suppleness which was so far from verisimilitude that one's early hasty surprise turned quickly to amusement. It was an effigy, hung from kites to draw attention to an exposition in the big building. The stuffed figure was light enough to sway in the brisk breeze.

Speaking of breezes and eke of amusements, what more charming piece of the camera's reproductive skill is seen in these days of motion pictures and especially of color pictures, than the unfurling of a flag? First the bare flag-staff is shown, then up slips in a bundling mass the big banner. In an instant the breeze has it, and all abroad pour forth the graceful folds. One can fairly feel the loyal cheering that must greet the splendid sight.

## Thoughts in a Garden

HOW vainly men themselves amaze To win the palm, the oak or bays, And their incessant labors see Crown'd from some single herb or tree, Whose short and narrow verged shade Does prudently their toils upbraid; While all the flowers and trees do close To weave the garlands of repose.

Fair quiet, have I found thee here, And innocence, thy sister dear? Mistaken long, I sought you then In busy companies of men; Your sacred plants, if here below, Only amongst the plants will grow: Society is all but rude To this delicious solitude.

Meanwhile the mind from pleasures less Withdraws into its happiness; The mind, that ocean where each kind Does straight its own resemblance find; Yet it creates, transcending these, Far other worlds and other seas; Annihilating all that's made To a green thought in a green shade.

How well the skilful gardener drew Of flowers and herbs this dial new! Where, from above, the milder sun Does through a fragrant zodiac run: And as it works th' industrious bee Computes its time as well as we. How could such sweet and wholesome hours Be reckon'd but with herbs and flowers? —Andrew Marvell (1650).

## On Hidden Treasure

Concluding an essay on "Digging for Hidden Treasure" in which he exposes the folly of a practise that had taken hold upon credulous persons in the colonies, Benjamin Franklin quotes his "discreet friend Agricola, of Chester county," when he gave his son a plantation, as follows: "My son," said he, "I give thee now a valuable parcel of land; I assure thee I have found a considerable quantity of gold by digging there; thee mayest do the same; but thee must carefully observe this, never to dig more than plow-deep."

## Occasions of Silence

The occasions of silence are obvious and one would think, should be easily distinguished by everybody; namely, when a man has nothing to say, or nothing but is better unsaid—better either in regard to the particular persons he is present with, or from its being an interruption to conversation itself, or to conversation of a more agreeable kind; or better, lastly, with regard to himself. —Joseph Butler.

## Children as Gardeners

Produce from gardens managed by elementary school children has been a feature of the horticultural shows in Surrey villages in England this summer. The success achieved by the children has won the highest praise from the judges.

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Falmouth and St. Paul Sts. BOSTON, MASS.

## The Christian Science Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets, BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief, ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

## TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year, \$5.00

Daily, six months, 3.00

In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all news-stands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.—Back Bay 4330. Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 6029-6030 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Western Advertising Office, Suite 760, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

European Bureau, Amberley House, Norfolk St., London.



# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, September 9, 1912

### Putting the Back Yard to Work

THOSE who read and study the writings of Roger Ward Babson, economist and statistician, will, perhaps, be best prepared to take in the full meaning and strength of one of his recent statements, running in these words: "Our great social problems will not be solved by Taft, or Wilson, or Roosevelt, but by you and me making the best of our opportunities to produce more food, and by going to market ourselves and bringing home our own purchases." But it ought not to be difficult even for those who do not know anything of Mr. Babson to see the point. There are tens of thousands of people who would like very much to have their problems of living solved for them, if not by Mr. Taft or by Mr. Wilson or by Mr. Roosevelt, at least by somebody who will be kind enough to undertake the task. The last thing they think of is solving these problems for themselves.

Roger Ward Babson, who, by the way, was born in Gloucester, Mass., began life by driving a vegetable wagon, but he continued by getting an education in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and in fitting himself for the work in the mastering of which he has won wide recognition and high distinction. His brief statement given above shows very clearly that at the base of all of his achievements is common sense. Nobody could make plainer the proposition that it is the sheerest folly for the people of this or any other country to expect politicians, or statesmen, to do for them the things they neglect to do themselves. Mr. Babson's early intimacy with vegetables has served him a good purpose. It has led him to experiment in his back yard. On a piece of ground, 40 by 60 feet, and at an outlay of \$6.35 for seed and fertilizers, he has succeeded in raising vegetables in one season to the value of \$50.30. Now, he does not pretend to say that he could live on this product, but the point is that if everybody who has a back yard area of 40 by 60 feet, or an area greater or smaller, would raise vegetables annually, the supply would be enormously increased and the prices would be greatly reduced. Moreover, if people who are now content to be served through a line of intermediaries would only themselves visit the markets and save the delivery charges, the high cost of living would soon be scaled down.

At the root of the whole matter, as Mr. Babson shows, is the disposition, or indisposition, of the individual to help himself or to look for help elsewhere. Manifestly, relief of present economic or social burdens is not going to come wholly through party conventions, party platforms or political speeches. If these conditions are to be better in 1913 than they are in 1912 it will not be because the election in November results in victory for this party or defeat for that, but because the people are making the most of their opportunities for helping themselves, through the cultivation of land that is now lying idle or through other economies dictated by common prudence.

### Regulating Pedestrian Traffic

EVERY city of importance in the world has now its police detail for the regulation of wheeled traffic. Centralization of business within certain, and usually narrow, metropolitan areas, and consequent crowding into these areas of both vehicles and pedestrians, have made this necessary. In Europe, as in the United States, discussion of the growing problem of traffic regulation resulting from the change from horse to motor power is practically continuous. So far, public attention has been directed mainly toward the vehicle and toward those who ride; almost simultaneously in the two continents, however, has recently arisen the question of regulating the pedestrian. The vehicle, it is claimed, is under surveillance and supervision and orders at every point. It must move along a certain side of the street, at a certain pace; it must cross a street under certain conditions; it must obey a whole series of rules, the violation of any one of which involves a penalty; but in many places the pedestrian is permitted to use the highways practically as he pleases.

There are street crossings to which special policemen are assigned for the purpose of assisting pedestrians, but pedestrians may, and do, cross crowded streets at all points, threading their way among the vehicles, interrupting and sometimes blocking traffic. A well known London weekly, touching on this subject, said recently: "Taking the non-riding and non-driving members of the community through the kingdom, it is certain that the vast majority consider themselves under no obligations, legal or moral, toward the drivers of vehicles, and that if they move aside the act is dictated by considerations of prudence alone." According to reports, efforts are now being made in the British metropolis to have pedestrians understand that although they have the first right to the road, this does not mean that they have the last and the sole right to it. Some of the continental cities have begun to make regulations for pedestrian traffic. In Vienna those on foot are compelled to keep to the sidewalk until they come to regular crossings; violations of the ordinances by pedestrians are punishable exactly as in the case of vehicles that fail to observe them.

What with the constantly increasing number of motor vehicles, and the responsibility which goes with the driving of them, and with the ownership of them, it would seem only reasonable and just that pedestrians be made to contribute their share toward insuring an easy, safe and comfortable movement of city traffic. The motor vehicle, it must be recognized, is here to stay and it will be wise to adjust other things to that fact. Vehicular traffic in general should not be unnecessarily or wantonly interfered with. Individual good citizenship in vehicles and on foot will do wonders toward securing to all a free and uninterrupted passage through and across the thoroughfares.

THIS is the first presidential year in which the automobile is a conspicuous factor in campaigning, although the rubber shoe is no novelty in politics.

It is something to know that the world series in baseball will not continue until the first week in November, and that the presidential election, therefore, will not necessarily be postponed.

AS COPLEY SQUARE ages and as the trend of business and educational interests in Boston moves institutions and shops toward the Fens, the problem of rightly using the spacious area becomes more rather than less acute. Changes in traffic routes, construction of new subways and shifts of population also make the urgency greater that both utilitarian and esthetic interests shall be satisfied when any changes are made. Appreciating the need of formal action by the city sooner or later, the mayor recently commissioned an architect conversant with European city-planning methods and achievements to devise a scheme of readjustment that would take into consideration all the elements of the problem. His report has not had the serious attention it deserves, in part because of the seeming impossibility of inducing the city fathers to vote funds for the heavy expense involved.

But now it is said that one of the historic families of the commonwealth and city is intimating that, on certain conditions, it will assume so much of the expense as to make it impossible for the city to refuse to cooperate on the ground of imposing any undue burden on taxpayers. Until the precise details of this matter are known, it will be best to forego discussion in a concrete way; but as a matter of theory the plan provokes favorable comment. The wonder is that more representative families of the state and city have not chosen this method of public benefaction. Benjamin Franklin long since set an example by his bequest for a training place for youth, and the Franklin Union is the result. More recently, George Parkman has come nearer the ideal we have in mind, by his bequest for the park system of Boston, income from which already has wrought a transformation in the historic Common. Bostonians have been lavish in their giving to educational institutions at home and abroad. Could not some of the benefactions of the future be identified with local evolution on its structural, architectural, highway and port development sides? Funds set apart for development of definite phases of the city's outer life could be, from generation to generation, not only safeguarded from misuse but wisely administered, like the gifts of the past for education and for philanthropy.

### For Mutual Civic Protection

THERE are already in existence in the United States several civic organizations of national scope. The Civic Federation is one, the National Municipal League is another. There are, besides, two or three municipal organizations that convene from time to time for the purpose of considering some special features of municipal government, such as public works or fire protection. The program of the last convention of the municipal league was very broad; it seemed to many to be broad enough to meet all the requirements of the hour. There were addresses on municipal conservation, sanitation, libraries, accounting, the unearned increment, the schools, the problem of immigration, and, speaking generally, the proceedings were enlightening and informing as to many points in municipal advancement and need. This and all other similar organizations should continue to work along the lines they have laid down for themselves. But a national municipal association of another kind seems to be called for.

The present civic organizations are made up for the most part of theorists, and they should have credit for forcing the acceptance of many of their theories upon municipalities in recent years. But it is plain from common experience in the different cities that, while public sentiment is strongly in favor of certain betterments and while this sentiment succeeds in putting into office men in sympathy with it, there is wanting the knowledge essential to such a method of enforcing the law as to bring about the desired reforms and give them permanency.

Much may be done by agitation toward arousing the public conscience of cities to a proper sense of communal needs, but government by mere fervor for civic improvement is impossible. Into successful municipal administration must necessarily enter the knowledge that is begotten of practical experience, here or there. Why should there not be a national conference or congress of the mayors and department heads of the larger cities of the country annually, where actual conditions and the means adopted for meeting them shall be discussed? At present one city has an upheaval, and another and yet another city discovers that it too has need of a similar awakening. Among those who are charged with the task of giving good government to the larger cities there is apparently a woful ignorance with regard to matters that should be clearly understood. The incompetence displayed in the handling of them is attributable directly to the fact that each American city is administered on the theory that its problems are different from those of its neighbors. This is not true, and it is time that the cities of America were discovering the fact and taking action accordingly. A free and frequent interchange of information and opinion and counsel between the various city governments will aid immeasurably toward permanent municipal reform.

AS USUAL at the time of the year when the fresh fruit season in the United States is drawing to a close, there is a controversy over the merits of the different kinds of pie. In some quarters, we might say, there are evidences at present of a feeling on the subject which borders very closely on sectional prejudice. Doubly deplorable is such a manifestation at this time, when the aim of all right-minded persons, whether they be Democrats, Republicans or Progressives, is to obliterate all geographical divisions and to carry the country as a whole. One would suppose that pie eaters in particular, than whom, generally speaking, there are none more enlightened, liberal or patriotic, would do their utmost to promote unity, something that will be impossible of accomplishment if the partisans of the different kinds of pie allow passion rather than reason to govern them!

Pie is a national, indeed, a universal, rather than a sectional institution. It matters little whether the space between the pie crusts be filled with one kind of berries or another, with one kind of fruit or another, with one kind of vegetables or another—whether the filling be custard or mincemeat—pie is pie, necessarily, essentially and constitutionally, and no village, town, city, county, state or section is privileged or justified in arrogating to itself anything more than a passing proprietary interest in it.

It may well be that one part of the country likes this kind of pie, and that another part of the country prefers another kind; this is but natural, and serves only to prove that tastes differ, as they

### Adorning Copley Square

have a right to; it does not, however, excuse the heat with which the gooseberry-pie eater of the South refers to the blackberry-pie eater of the North, nor can any palliation be found in it for the seeming prejudice engendered in the strawberry-pie-eating West against the apple-pie-eating East.

There is every reason why pie eaters should be charitable toward each other, why they should be sympathetic and friendly toward each other. A common tie exists between them. They may question this in the excitement of controversy; they may even indignantly deny it, but it is true, nevertheless. As all pie eaters derive from New England a common heritage, so all pie eaters brought temporarily, or even momentarily, under the influence of New England, in the convention or excursion or touring season, find that whatever their local or sectional predilections may be, they take naturally to New England pie, which knows no particular kind of filling, but is all kinds of pie to all sorts of people. There could be no stronger proof than this of the contention that pie was discovered not for a part of humanity but for all mankind, and that, instead of dividing people, it should cement them more and more closely together.

There should be no toleration for pie associations, pie leagues or pie federations. All good pie eaters should be good citizens and reverence the national institutions. Moreover, just now, when feeling of another kind is prevalent, all good pie eaters should work together not for mere party advantage but for the common weal. Indeed, on further consideration, it is impossible to conceive of a pie eater worthy of the name who will not be found on the right side of every public question from the present time until the polls close in November.

THE fourth largest library in the United States, that of Harvard University, at last is to have an edifice worthy to shelter it and able to make it serviceable to a maximum degree. For some years past the priceless collections steadily being acquired have been housed inadequately; and an appeal to alumni, repeatedly sounded, has met with no favoring response. The authorities' present glad exodus from a vale of regret is due to the largess of a woman, Mrs. Widener, mother of an alumnus, H. E. Widener, who, during a short career terminating when the Titanic sank, had acquired, with large wealth and discriminating judgment, an extraordinarily valuable library of rare volumes and manuscripts which he purposed giving to Harvard. The mother now chooses to perpetuate the young bibliophile's memory by a benefaction which will serve successive generations of students, specialists and authors. For a library like Harvard's, housed and equipped as it will be in the future, serves circles far beyond the conventionally academic. It is true, as President Gilman of Johns Hopkins University once said, "the library of a university is its very heart;" hence, year in and year out, the persons most indebted to Mrs. Widener will be Harvard students and teachers. But there will be others. Thither will come historians, linguists, jurists, sociologists, literary critics, as in the past; but only to find that, besides books and pamphlets of rarity, they can enjoy, also facilities for quiet study, comparative investigation, and massing of special material so long as the quest is on.

Moreover, in the new building the librarian will find it possible, as never before, to display the treasures in which the institution is so rich, treasures that make an appeal to book lovers in distinction from book users. For instance, there is the portion of the library of Carlyle which, out of gratitude for Emerson's service and generous New England patronage of his works, the Scotch genius gave to Harvard. "What a sad want I am in of libraries, of books to gather facts from. Why is there not a majesty's library in every county town? There is a majesty's goal and gallows in every one," wrote Carlyle from Craigenputtock in 1832, with a sense of his limitations due to inability to consult just such collections as all universities now endeavor to acquire and to place at the service of persons worthy of the privilege of using them.

Since Harvard officials can at last see the problem of habitat solved, in a splendid way, the duty now devolves upon them to make the library serve not only university students and scholars, but the citizenship of Massachusetts, a service such as university libraries elsewhere in the country are giving for their public constituents.

EUROPE and Latin America may continue to accept unquestioningly the styles of raiment for women decreed by Parisian modistes, but henceforth a division of opinion will exist in the United States, and forces are at work now that will induce many American makers, sellers and wearers of clothes to look to New York rather than to Paris for decisions that will settle large aggregate expenditures of money. The revolt is partly ethical, partly esthetic and partly economic. French decrees for the past two seasons have imposed feminine garbs that have seriously offended the sense of propriety and decency of many persons of both sexes. So much for the ethics of the revolt. The American spirit of independence in matters of art that produces a Winslow Homer or a Borglum, is not unrepresented among designers of clothes who refuse to believe that all taste as to texture, color or form of raiment inheres in Parisian designers. The advice that Sarah Bernhardt long since gave American women to create their own styles at last has been accepted.

For economic reasons American makers, sellers and wearers have revolted. Change for sake of change has become the commercialized goal of the Parisian fashion authorities. The American designers and their intelligent buyers are refusing to continue on this servile theory of dressmaking or hat wearing. They are to assume hereafter that, given design and making of artistic creations suited to persons choosing them, then wear is to equal durability. Harmony of attire and personality having been attained, a cloak or hat is not to be lightly set aside, at least not arbitrarily, by any decree of fashion.

A movement of this kind could not have come a decade ago. That it has arrived now is only because the "feminist" movement has struck America at a time when masculine affairs also are in a turmoil and old landmarks, social and political, are being obliterated.

MUCH is done for those who have; the proposition to establish municipal laundries, for the benefit of those who have not, sounds good. Many women who get little out of free parks and boulevards might get a great deal out of free laundries.

### Harvard's New Library

### Parisian Styles Spurned

### Away With All Pie Prejudice!